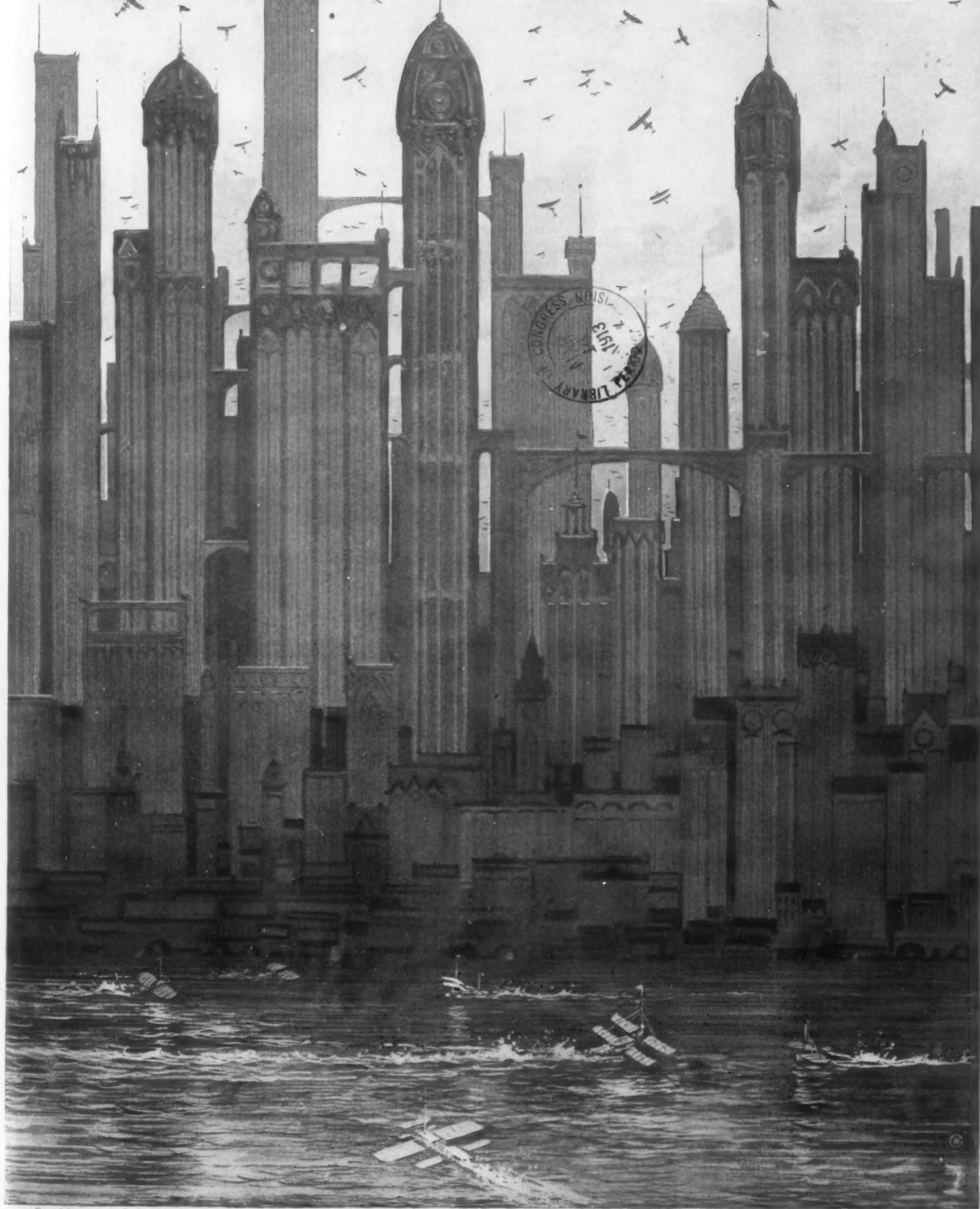


MAR 13 1913
MARCH 13, 1913

PRICE 10 CENTS

Leslie's



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The Schweinler Press

The Emerald Isle.

OVER 400,000 COPIES THE ISSUE

A Backward Glance at News Items, Illustrations and Advertisements Half a Century Ago

March 1863

The other day Mrs. Rosa Jacobs, of Newark, N. J., chastised her husband unmercifully and left his face looking like a lobster salad. He didn't like to be *sub Rosa* in that way, and applied to the court for redress. To his infinite delight she was fined \$10—to his infinite disgust Mr. Jacobs had to pay the bill.

A letter from London states that "out of the 31 specimens of machinery exhibited by citizens of the United States at the great International Exhibition just closed, 28 won medals—a much larger proportion than any other nation."

George Francis Train was advertised to lecture at St. Louis on February 7th. An hour previous to the time advertised the Provost-Marshall gave him the choice of going to jail or leaving the State in half an hour. The would-be lecturer chose the latter.

It is stated that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, instigated by the success which attended the dramatic version of her "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the London theater, has herself written a drama upon the subject, which is likely to be played in England.

FROM No 100 BROADWAY TO
No. 252 BROADWAY
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.



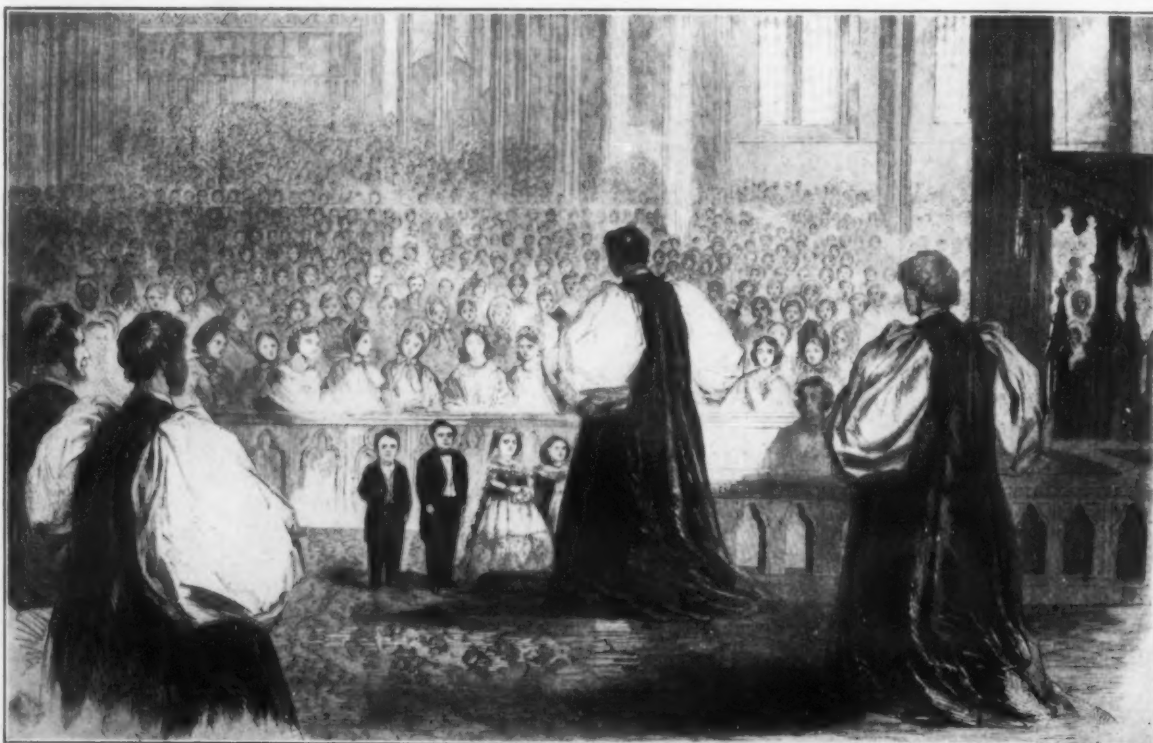
MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD VII) AND THE PRINCESS
ALEXANDRA, MARCH 10, 1863.

A royal yacht brought the bride from Copenhagen and she was met at Gravesend by the Prince of Wales. Queen Victoria attended the wedding in "the simplest and plainest of widow's weeds," and Jenny Lind's singing was a feature of the ceremony.



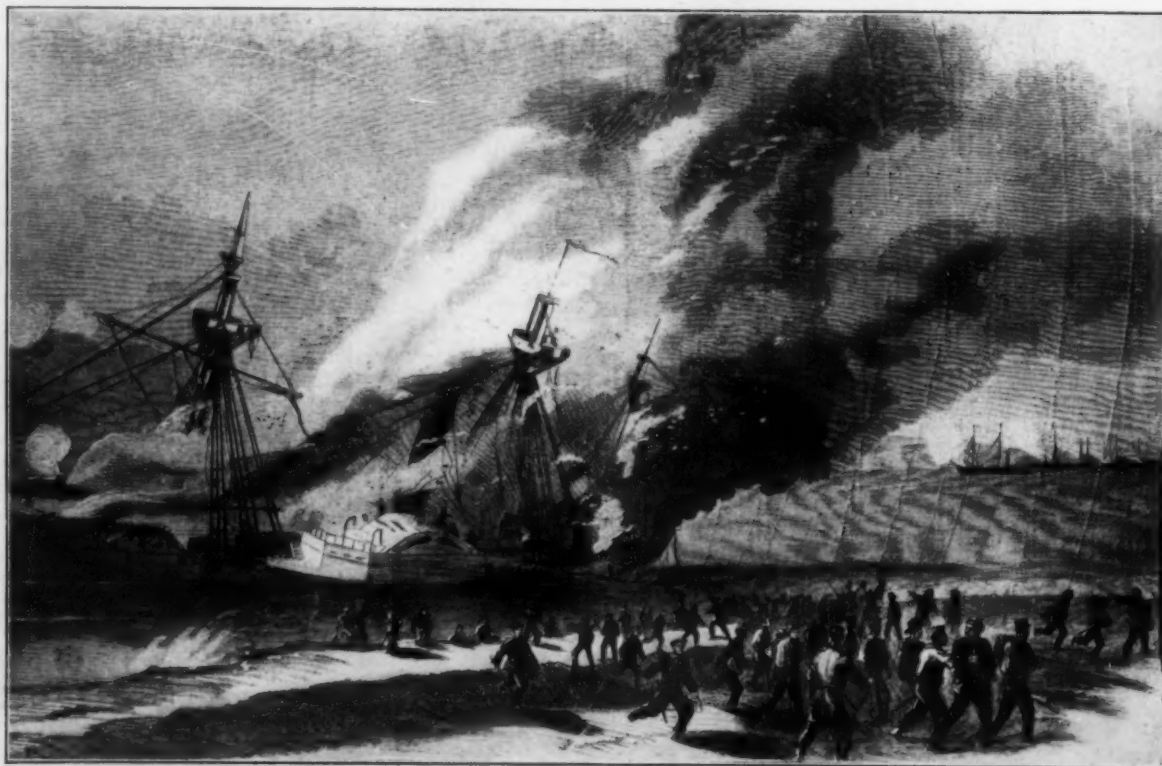
THE ROYAL WEDDING
CAKE.

It was five and one-half feet high and weighed more than one hundred pounds.



THE WEDDING OF "THE TWO SMALLEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD."

Marriage of "General" Tom Thumb and Miss Lavinia Warren in Grace Church, New York, which was the social sensation of New York City fifty years ago.



DESTRUCTION OF THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE "MISSISSIPPI," NEAR PORT HUDSON, MARCH 14, 1863.

The "Mississippi," the last in line of Farragut's fleet, ran aground and was exposed to the combined fire of the Confederate batteries. The men worked their guns to the last, but were forced to abandon the ship, which was then set on fire.

March, 1863.

The last year's profits of the Illinois Central Railroad were above \$1,000,000.

Gen. Tom Thum and Lavinia Warren Joined in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony—Fifth Avenue in a Flutter—Grace Church in a Blaze—The Museum in the Background.

The General was not simply a small child, but in reality a dwarf. Barnum exhibited his small charge throughout Europe and presented him to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and in France to Louis Philippe and his family, to Dowager Queen Adelaide of Belgium, the Duke of Wellington and many other notables. The General, with his parents and Mr. Barnum, afterward made another tour of the United States.

In Boston the General met Miss Lavinia Warren. Miss Warren, a diminutive person like the General, was very attractive and later in New York the General announced his affection and asked Miss Lavinia in marriage and was accepted. The interesting ceremony took place in Grace Church on Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863, when the two smallest persons in the world were joined together until "death do them part." Great excitement prevailed throughout the city and long before the time set for the ceremony great crowds gathered about the church. When the appointed hour arrived the church was crowded. With unmoved gravity and stately dignity the four little men and women (the General was attended by Commodore Nutt and Miss Warren by her sister, Miss Minnie Warren, both diminutive persons) walked down the middle aisle to the altar. The marriage ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wiley, of Bridgeport, Conn., assisted by three other clergymen.

After the ceremony at Grace Church the bridal couple gave a reception at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which social distinction was set a naught; the millionaire rubbed against the tradesman and Miladi of Fifth Avenue jostled Mistress — of Canal Street. The bride's wedding gown was of white satin made decollete, the skirt trailing half a yard with bouillon of satin tulle and applique, the lace flounces being nearly the depth of half a yard. The corsage and bridal veil were to match. Her jewels attracted much attention for their magnificence. The reception dress was of changeable taffeta, trimmed with marabout and lace. The bridal presents were numerous and costly and many were from the most prominent socially elect of the metropolis.

CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS I



J. W. STORRS, Agt.,
286 Broadway.

SMITH & WELSON having obtained decisions in the U. S. Courts establishing their right to all Colt's Revolvers bearing at the breech, "new" or "old" Smith & Welson the above trade, mark three lengths, their five and six inch, all carrying J. W. Storr's & Co. Patent

\$250.00 MONTH REPAIRING TIRES

Automobile business growing fast. Enormous field for tire repairing.

Each Auto Sold Means More Tires to Mend

Punctures and blowouts happen frequently. Tires need retreading and vulcanizing. Think of the old bicycle days, repair shops on every corner—all making money. Autos make same proposition—only ten times bigger and better. Users of Haywood Tire Repair Plants are making big money. A man who bought a plant September, 1911, writes he has cleared over \$3,000. Be the first to start. Experience unnecessary. You learn quick. Simply follow directions. Business comes fast and easy.

Repair Tires at Home

Young men!—repair father's tires—get the money he pays garage man. Get the neighbors' work. Auto owners—repair your own tires—save money—have outfits for home use. Anyhow investigate. Send today for catalog explaining wonderful money making possibilities in this field. Business comes fast and easy.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT CO.
615 Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DO YOU LIKE TO DRAW?

THAT'S ALL WE WANT TO KNOW. Now, we will not give you any grand prize—or a lot of free stuff if you answer this ad. Nor do we claim to make you rich in a week. But if you are anxious to develop your talent with a successful cartoonist, so you can make money, send a copy of this picture, with 6 cents in stamps, for portfolio of cartoons and sample lesson plate, and let us explain.

The W. J. Evans School of Cartooning
323 Ball Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio



(C) Judge

First National Bank

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Judge

225 Fifth Avenue New York

Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust."

CXVI.

Thursday, March 13, 1913

No. 3001

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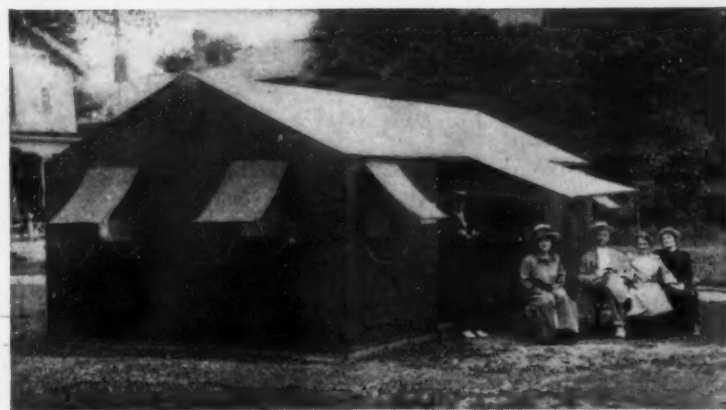
The contributor's name and address should be on the back of every photo, and none should be sent in without full, complete and accurate description. Many photos have been rejected because of the lack of correct data. Accuracy should be the first consideration. An inaccurate statement is always challenged, and this is annoying.

The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manuscript, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

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back my

expense.

Send

Name

and Ad-

dress

Today for

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Book,

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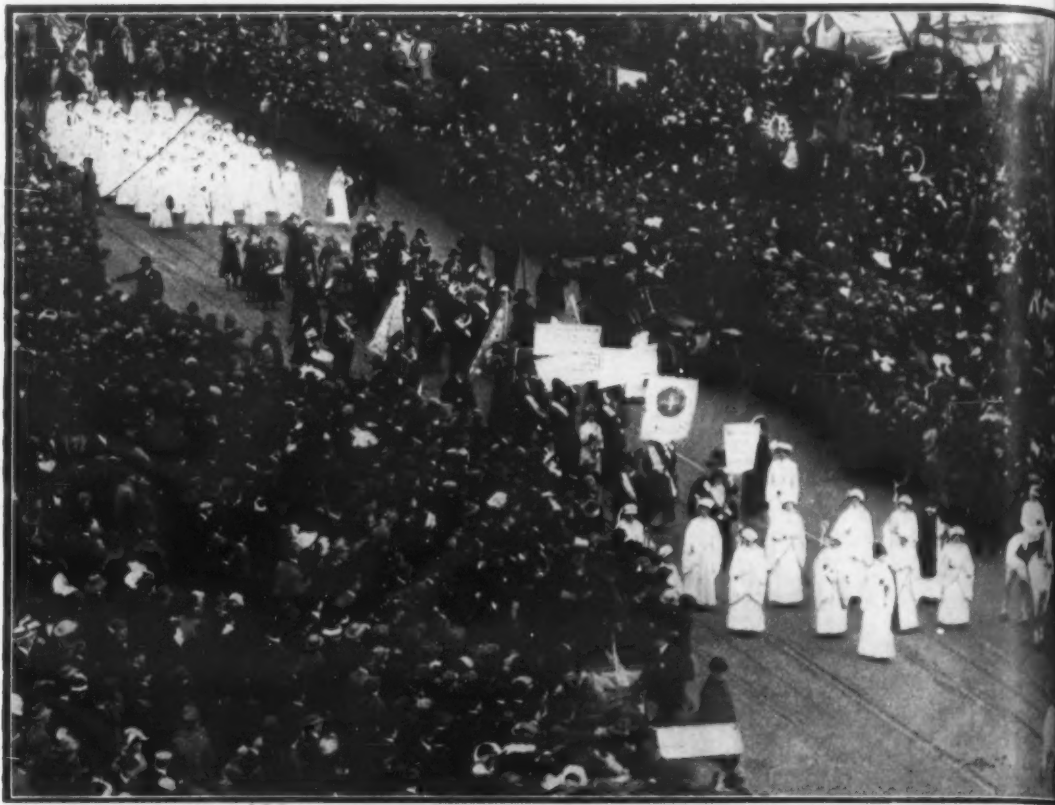
147 Rano Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Nation Greet



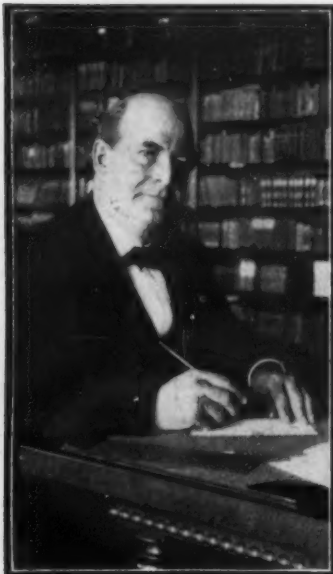
THE NEW PRESIDENT.

"I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me."



THE GREAT PARADE OF 5,000 WOMEN ON MARCH THIRD.

The woman suffrage pageant, with floats and tableaux and marchers in brilliant costumes, was in striking contrast to "General" Jones and her band of pilgrims in sombre garb, who had walked all the way from New York. Both spectacles were tumultuously greeted by the great throng in Washington.



HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska,
Secretary of State.



HON. WILLIAM G. McADOO,
of New York,
Secretary of the Treasury.



HON. LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
of New Jersey,
Secretary of War.



HON. JAMES C. McREYNOLDS,
of Tennessee,
Attorney-General.

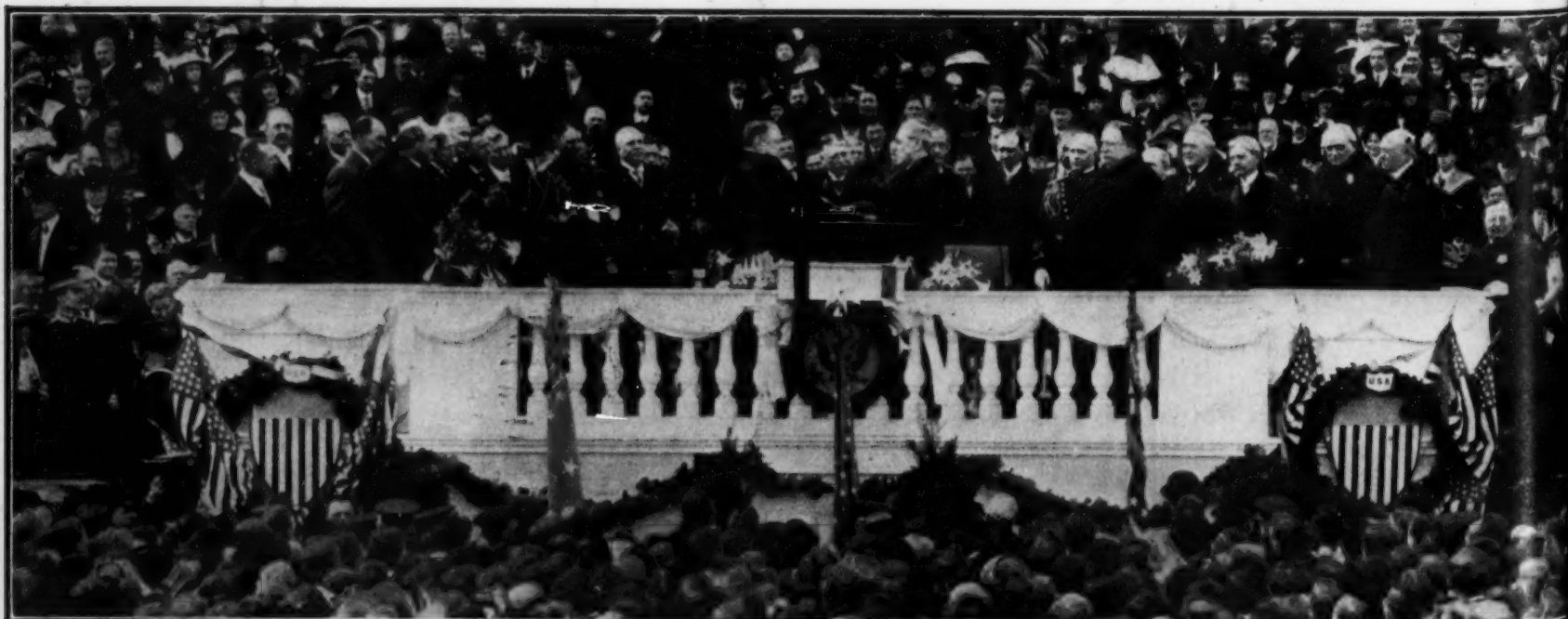


HON. ALBERT S. BURLESON,
of Texas,
Postmaster-General.



HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
of North Carolina,
Secretary of War.

MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S CABINET, ARRANGING THE



THE PRESIDENT SWEARS TO DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The oath being administered by Chief-Justice White, once a Confederate soldier. The Bible was the same that was used at Mr. Wilson's inauguration as Governor of New Jersey.

et the New Administration



THE JOYOUS CROWD THAT HELPED INAUGURATE MR. WILSON.

The population of Washington was swelled by a quarter of a million visitors on March 4th, making perhaps the largest gathering in the Capitol city since the great parade of the Union Army at the close of the Civil War. And it was a good natured crowd, greeting Taft and Wilson with equal sincerity.



THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.

"May one humble American express the hope . . . that all our diplomacy may spell peace with all peoples, justice for all governments and righteousness the world around."



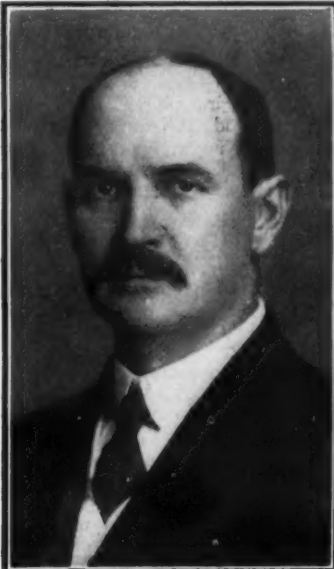
ROBERT S. BURLESON,
Postmaster-General.



HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
of North Carolina,
Secretary of the Navy.



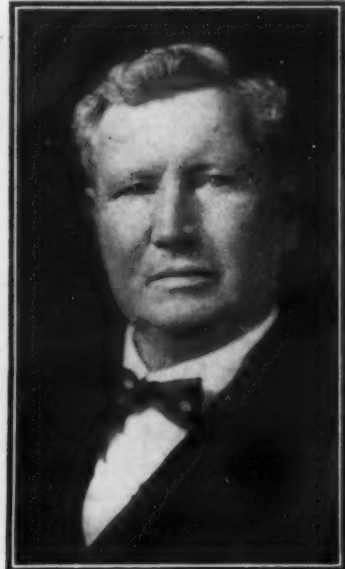
HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE,
of California,
Secretary of the Interior.



HON. DAVID F. HOUSTON,
of Missouri,
Secretary of Agriculture.



HON. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
of New York,
Secretary of Commerce.



HON. WILLIAM B. WILSON,
of Pennsylvania,
Secretary of Labor.

ARRANGE THE ORDER OF THEIR SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY



FUTURE GENERALS AND ADMIRALS LEADING THE PARADE OF 40,000 MEN.

The gray-coated West Point Cadets were followed by the midshipmen from Annapolis, both organizations taking the place of honor at the head of the army and navy.



HALF OF A CITY AT A GLANCE.

View from the tallest building on the Pacific coast—in Tacoma, Wash.—showing just an even half of that beautiful city. The view looks out on Puget Sound, the "Mediterranean of the West."

EDITORIAL

The Law!

THE man who breaks the law should be punished. That is what everybody says and most people believe it. Yet some things done under the sanction of the law are foolish, unfair and unjust.

Not long ago an outcry was heard against the English sparrow. Straightway a law was passed, in one of our leading States, imposing a fine of \$5 on anybody who might feed a sparrow. Under this law a child who threw crumbs to the birds in the park might be arrested and fined if a sparrow were among them. This under the law!

Recently several newspaper editors and a number of merchants in a little Missouri town were arrested by a federal officer. They were charged with violating the lottery law, because they advertised a series of sales of merchandise with drawings of premiums in gold. Not long ago the United States government openly advertised a drawing of public lands by lottery and the names of the winners of the lucky prizes were printed in all the papers. This under the law?

A prominent business concern, purchasing goods abroad of a certain grade, was suddenly asked to pay the United States Government a large amount of money for custom dues on the ground that the goods imported were of a higher grade than that under which they had been entered. The concern made an investigation and found that the agent employed to purchase the goods had entered them at the Custom House as low grade and they had been sold as such, according to the books. They were really of higher grade and the employee had conspired with a dealer to purchase the goods and sell them at a handsome profit which the dealer divided with the unfaithful employee. The concern was not a beneficiary of the fraud. It dismissed, and took immediate steps to prosecute him. It pointed out to the Government that the goods had been examined by the Custom House appraisers and passed as low grade and that it was unfair, therefore, to impose a penalty. The government admitted all this, but wrung a large amount of money out of the importers on threat of prosecution. This was under the law.

A merchant on the Mexican border accepted a number of silver dollars in trade, believing them to be genuine. They contained as much silver as the standard United States dollar which is worth, intrinsically, about half its face value. It was disclosed that they had been manufactured out of Mexican dollars by a counterfeiter. The merchant was an innocent party. When the Government seized the dollars and melted them into silver bullion he asked that the bullion be returned to him as he had paid for it. He was told that this was impossible. He had to stand the loss. This was under the law!

A prominent magazine printed an advertisement offering watches at a reduced price. It directed the reader to cut out the advertisement, send it with the necessary amount and he would receive the watch. The publisher was notified that the entire edition of his magazine was held up in the post office and could not be delivered because a regulation had been adopted forbidding the cutting out of an advertisement or coupon in such a manner. After much delay, the Post Office Department permitted the magazine to be delivered on promise that the offense would not be repeated. This was under the law. So obvious was the injustice that the regulation was repealed.

The meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is not clear. Every succeeding opinion of the United States Supreme Court, regarding it, is awaited with profound interest. When business men appeal to the federal authorities and ask how far they can go and what they can do under the law they are told that they must take their own risks and that no advice can be given. Is it strange, under such conditions, that the law works injustice?

If we are to have continued prosperity, our business men must know the full extent of the limitations that the law seeks to place upon their activities. The sooner this is known the better.

Clearing the Way for Wilson.

WE have had all the panics in this country that we ought to have. Most of them could have been avoided if we had had a well-regulated monetary system.

President Wilson, we are led to believe, appreciates the gravity of the situation. He will make monetary reform one of the first considerations of his administration. If he can do this successfully he will be entitled to the gratitude of every citizen. He will have accomplished a work that preceding Republican administrations have promised to do without fulfilling their obligation. The chief difficulty has been found in the public misconception of the situation and the unjustifiable attacks of cheap demagogues on every measure of financial reform on the pretext that it favored that intangible, indescribable and imaginary figment of the dreamer, the so-called "Money Trust."

At least one good result has come out of the performance known as "The Pujo Investigation." The public has been given a campaign of education. The closing chapter we especially recommend because of the primary and fundamental facts it seeks to hammer into the public mind. We refer to the letter filed with the Pujo committee, on its invitation, by the banking firm of J. P. Morgan and Co. It traverses the entire ground and is well worth reading by every citizen who desires light on the most important question affecting the public welfare now before the American people. The letter is necessarily long covering a subject of such profound importance and for this reason, we fear, few will read it. Its substance can be condensed in a few paragraphs that can be comprehended easily. Here they are:

The ills in this country's financial affairs are the outcome of a clumsy and outworn banking system rather than of the schemes of men. To eradicate them, we need not piecemeal legislation, but a careful diagnosis of our whole banking system—a study of the successful systems of other countries which are free from periodic panics, and, finally, co-operation among all committees in Congress which consider this subject.

The so-called concentration of capital in New York and other financial centers has been due primarily to the operation of our antiquated banking system which automatically compels interior banks to concentrate in New York City hundreds of millions of reserve funds, and to economic laws which, in every country, create some one city as the great financial center, drawing to it an enormous volume of investment funds for the development of industrial enterprises throughout the country.

It is incredible and abhorrent for any one to believe that the panic of 1907 was brought on through the design of any man or men. By no process of reason could the bankers, who are the principal sufferers by the shrinkage in security values, be charged with inaugurating a campaign of self-destruction.

It is absurd to assume that the so-called "interlocking directorates" of 150 bankers and bank directors, serving upon the boards of corporations having resources aggregating \$25,000,000,000, control this vast aggregate of the country's wealth. On the average, these directors represent only one-fourth of the memberships of their boards. The assumption that they are in full control and that the majority of the directors, who are not interlocking, are mere figure-heads is absurd.

The growth of banking resources in New York City has been less rapid than that of the rest of the country. The mergers of banks in New York and other great cities is natural and necessary to care for the increased demands put upon them. The largest bank in New York City to-day has only three-fifths of the resources of the largest bank in England, one-fourth of the largest in France and less than one-fifth of the largest in Germany.

Hundreds of financial transactions of to-day are so large that no single bank commands sufficient resources to handle them. Not having a strong and elastic banking system, as other countries have, our banks must protect themselves by co-operation and concurrent action. A step backward along this line would mean a halt in industrial progress that would affect every wage-earner from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It would interfere seriously with the promotion of public utility, railway, industrial and irrigation enterprises.

It is true that the present power held by bankers in the country might be a menace if it lay in evil hands, but all power, physical, intellectual, financial or political, is dangerous in evil hands. If Congress were to fall into evil hands, the results might be deplorable. With a scientific banking system, firmly established, features deemed objectionable in our present situation, would of themselves disappear, and this country would enjoy, as other countries with well regulated financial systems do, a new freedom from the banking failures and financial disturbances which bring misfortune to rich and poor alike and except for which the United States would to-day be in the enjoyment of a political and national prosperity far surpassing any that has been known in the world's history.

We ask the business men and working men of this country to carefully follow this digest of the answer made, in all frankness and sincerity, to the indictment of our bankers by those who should know better. It will be fortunate for President Wilson and the majority in the new Congress if they will give due weight to the essential facts thus set forth.

Let us clear the way for President Wilson and financial reform!

A New Freedom!

THE whole world is advocating efficiency in business. It is the commanding question of the day. Every manufacturing industry is carefully studying it. Workingmen are listening to lectures on the subject and it is being taught in our public schools, our academies and universities.

Will it be believed that this great question is almost

ignored by those who claim to be leaders of public opinion in editorial rooms and our legislative halls? The burning question of the day is overlooked and neglected while a mad outcry is heard to bust the trusts, smash the railroads and tear down the protective tariff.

Will it be believed that the United States Government which comprises the biggest business in the country, is managed without regard to any established system of efficiency? Is it a wonder that the annual appropriations are exceeding the amazing figure of over \$1,000,000,000, and that at the recent session of Congress appropriations were made for a brief time at one session at the rate of \$7,000,000 a minute?

Astonishment was created two years ago when Senator Aldrich intimated that \$300,000,000 a year, or nearly \$1,000,000 a day could be saved in the expenditures of the Government if they were efficiently handled. Those who were familiar with the facts did not question these figures. They stand unchanged to-day.

One of the last messages of President Taft before his retirement embodied a recommendation in favor of the adoption of a budget system by Congress. He shamed the American people when he referred to the fact that the United States was the only great nation in the world that did not use an efficient system of this kind in conducting its affairs.

Under the budget system, as President Taft points out, a Committee of Congress would act as a final clearing house through which all the recommendations of committees, having to do with revenues and expenditures, would pass before they took the form of bills. Thus responsibility would be placed, Congress would know how much it would have to spend before it began making its appropriations, the public would be informed as to expenditures and, best of all, a sinking fund would be established which would completely wipe out our national debt of \$1,160,000,000 in twenty years!

President Wilson and the Democratic Congress are pledged by the party's platform to "stop the profligate waste of money, wrung from the people by taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil." These are the words of the Baltimore platform. Yet the recent Democratic Congress increased the expenditures of the Government by over \$100,000,000. Thus was the platform's pledge forgotten in the face of protests from many of the conservative Democratic leaders.

We respectfully submit to President Wilson that "The new freedom" which he proposes to give to the American people should have for one of its first purposes a freedom from the unbusinesslike and extravagant (we will not say, corrupt), methods, which have placed needless burdens upon the people and added to the load of taxation not less than \$300,000,000 a year.

Why not turn aside for a few brief moments from the policy of busting the trusts, smashing the railroads, indicting our captains of industry and undermining the policy of protection to the American workingman and American farmer, and devote attention to the burning question of securing economy in expenditure and improvement in the public service, by the same methods of efficiency which are being applied so successfully by all the great governments of the world!

* A Call for Mothers.

WHILE their daughters "turkey trot" and "bunny hug," or parade the streets dressed more after the fashion of the woman of the streets than of modest girlhood, where are the mothers? If thoughtless girls do such things, what shall be said of the mothers who have so far forgotten the duties of motherhood as to permit or encourage them. At Palm Beach the other day when a thoughtless (or worse) young man had made all arrangements for the younger set to turkey trot in bathing costumes on the beach to the accompaniment of a talking machine, a mother who had a proper sense of her duty declined to have her daughters take part in such a proceeding and the vulgar performance was nipped in the bud.

But where are the mothers that demand a restraining hand? Do they no longer care about the amusements their daughters seek? Are they no longer concerned how their daughters dress? Is maidenly modesty becoming a thing of the past? A revolution in manners and morals is taking place, with little or no protest from those who should be first to speak—the mothers. The vogue of filthy and beastly dances in supposedly good society, the vulgar and suggestive styles, and the general laxity of conduct, even among boys and girls still in their early teens, constitute a terrible indictment of the mothers of the day whose eyes have been so blinded that they do not see

whether we are moving. Give us a revival of old-fashioned mothers who will restore the simple customs that used to characterize the period of childhood and youth.

Will the People Like It?

THE Federal income tax amendment just ratified makes pertinent the determined stand taken by Justice Hughes when Governor of New York State that the taxing of incomes was a power to be reserved to the States, for their own benefit. Events may prove the wisdom of his contention. Should some States follow the example of the Federal Government, as they are likely to do, and pass income-tax legislation, we shall have the same incomes taxed twice, unless provision is made for this contingency. If the States are alive to the interests they will see that the Federal tax is confined to Federal or interstate sources of revenue, leaving incomes from other sources subject to taxation by the States for their own needs.

We very much doubt whether the principle of the income tax has as many friends as the adoption of the constitutional amendment seems to indicate. In Wisconsin, dissatisfaction with the law taxing all incomes down to \$750 turned a Republican majority of 80,000 into a Democratic majority of 30,000. It is proposed, however, to lay the Federal law on incomes down to \$5,000, a somewhat different proposition from the \$750 minimum of the Wisconsin law. To those whose incomes are below the \$5,000 minimum and who therefore escape, it may seem quite attractive, a fine way to raise the country's revenue. But it savors of class and sectional legislation, a thing which the sense of justice of the American people will not stand for.

The income tax will prove to be more unpopular than any other method of direct taxation. In time of emergency, as of war, the people might stand an income tax, a stamp tax, or any similar method of raising revenue. Just at present there is no such emergency need, the Government's receipts for the fiscal year just past having been sufficient to turn a deficit of twenty-two millions the year previous into a present surplus of five millions.

An Age of Wonderful Progress.

AT the recent annual dinner of the Old Students' Association of the Royal College of Science in London, Sir William Crookes, the president of the association, gave an interesting talk about the work which, in its incipient stage, was being done in the field of science throughout the world in 1848, when he was a student at that institution, and gave a glance at some of the achievements of the two-thirds of a century since then. It is a wonderful exhibit. The exploits of Wheatstone, Faraday, Joule, Grove, Thomson, Ebelman, Pasteur, and others may be said to have created electricity, chemistry and other sciences out of the new. The researches of Darwin and Wallace, with the broad generalizations of Spencer, who are not mentioned in the summary of Sir William's address which has been sent across the Atlantic, have also been epoch-making.

More progress in many fields has taken place in the world in the past half or two-thirds of a century than in half a dozen times that many years in any earlier age of the world. When the telegraph sent the news from Baltimore to Washington of the nomination of Polk for the presidency in 1844, a marvel which was unbelievable to most of the people of that day was wrought. To-day the uttermost ends of the earth are connected by telegraph, and thirty cables thread all the world's seas. The steamship and the railway, although extant at that time, were crude things compared with those which we know. The telephone, the electric light, the phonograph, wireless telegraphy and many other of the familiar agencies of our time are creations of the past few decades. Darwin's "Origin of Species," published in 1859, revolutionized men's ideas regarding the beginnings and the development of the universe. Nobody now looks at life and its various manifestations in the same way that he did before that date.

In the political world there has also been vast advances in the period of which we are speaking. By its franchise law of 1867 England took the first step by which it has been transformed into a democracy; in 1870 France became a republic and a year later the German Empire became a limited monarchy, with a constitution, and with its popular chamber chosen by manhood suffrage; Austria dropped her old autocracy in 1867 and became a modern state; while Italy, Spain, Brazil (which drove out Dom Pedro II. in 1889) and became a republic and Japan have since then embraced liberalism. Within the past few years Russia and Turkey have adopted constitutions, Portugal and China have become republics, leaving only one lone absolutism, Abyssinia, to represent that governmental cult which spread over the larger part of the globe a few decades ago.

Advances equally stupendous have taken place in the social world in the same length of time. International arbitration has stepped in to adjust many controversies between countries; wars have diminished in number and in their accompanying atrocities; benevolence has become far more active and intelligent than ever before; the church is doing a larger work than it did in the past; and the world is a much better place in which to live than it was in the earlier days of millions among us who are still actively at work.

The "Busting" Continues.

SOME persons who didn't expect it are finding out how it feels to be busted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The members of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association—fifty-nine in number hailing from such trust-busting States as Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Georgia, have been charged with contempt of court for violating an agreement made with the Government a year ago. It is said that these grocers publish a "Green Book," the purpose of which is to prevent retail dealers and consumers from buying directly from manufacturer and producer. The Southern

grocers are very much annoyed by this interference with their business and we don't blame them. It means a large and unnecessary expense, but what did they expect when they stood on the highways and joined in the mad outcry against our captains of industry?

And here comes a "Stone Trust" brought into court at Cleveland. It is not exactly clear what this "Stone Trust" is. The Cleveland Stone Company is accused of having acquired a monopoly in the building, paving, curbing and grindstone business and also of fixing prices for its commodities. The government is especially opposed to fixing prices. Everybody knows that a fixed price is the most satisfactory thing in business. The workmen know it, for the labor unions fix the rates of wages without objection from the Government or any one else.

This gives the worker a sense of security that he would not have otherwise. It is this same sense of security that the manufacturer should enjoy. One of the greatest evils in business is found in price cutting. Instead of being advantageous to the consumer, it is a drawback. We cannot do better than to quote a recent pertinent expression on this by Mr. Eldridge R. Johnson, President of the Victor Talking Machine Co., who said:

There is a decided tendency among the class of citizens who are entrusted with the great responsibility of making, defining and enforcing our laws, to destroy every means by which even a perfectly fair business enterprise may defend itself against cowardly and plainly selfish attacks of price-cutting enterprises. The legislative and judicial branches of the Government appear to be working under the delusion that by this means healthy competition may be stimulated. No such results are obtained; quite to the contrary, a very great injury is being done to many of the most conscientious and reliable manufacturing and mercantile concerns in the country, and without gain to the consuming public. Wholesome competition stimulates trade and benefits both consumer and producer, but wholesome competition means much more than the simple matter of marking down prices. Any numbskull can mark down a price, but it takes brains to lower costs by fair and humane methods.

This argument is unanswerable, yet the Cleveland Stone Company embracing a large number of subsidiaries in Ohio, Indiana, and New York, must use all its resources to meet the attack of the Federal Government with unlimited funds to prosecute, to hamper and to annoy. It would be interesting to know how many of these dealers stood with folded hands or perhaps with approving nods while other corporations were being attacked in a similar manner.

Let no one accuse us of defending wrong doers. If the wholesale grocers of the South, or the stone dealers of the West have been violating the law, they should be punished. We do not believe that they purposely have intended to be law breakers nor do we believe that any one can tell exactly what the meaning of the Anti-Trust Law is. There is no authority to which an appeal can be made as to what a corporation can do without violating the law. It is told to go ahead until it is called to account. This may be law, but it is not equity. This may be law, but it is not justice. This may be law, but it is without reason.

Women Using Masculine Names.

WHY do so many women call themselves by masculine names?" a professional woman in New York was recently asked. "Because by that means their products are enabled to get a recognition from men on their merits," was the answer. "Many men belittle the work of women just because they are women. On this account some women in business use their initials in corresponding with men at a distance, and in this way pose as men."

Many women writers adopted this device long ago. The Bronte sisters were known to their publishers as the Messrs. Bell. At first George Sand and George Eliot were, to the men who printed their books, their real names, just as, at a later day, Saxe Holm and John Oliver Hobbes were to their first business associates. The same was true also of Gail Hamilton. Her Boston publishers were puzzled when, one day about twenty years ago, Miss Mary N. Murfree walked into their office and told them that she was the author of the books bearing the name of Charles Egbert Craddock which they had been printing. Masculine pen names are used by some women on the editorial staffs of great American newspapers, as McLandburgh Wilson for Mrs. McLandburgh Wilson, of the New York Sun, and Frank Fair for Miss Jane Frances Winn, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In these path-breaking days, however, when women are on an absolute equality with men at the ballot box in nine States, and when they are likely to have all his voting privileges in at least four or five more States by 1916, they have less incentive or temptation to borrow names from him than they had formerly. On all sides their social disabilities are being removed, and, through merit and conscientiousness in their work they are winning a recognized place of prominence in all the great activities.

The Plain Truth.

PLAY BALL! Ex-President Taft is enrolled as a professor at Yale at \$5,000 a year salary and Howard Jones, the football coach, at \$4,000 a year. Some one is unkind enough to refer to the fact that Professor Taft has a 36-year record as a distinguished alumnus and master of law and that he will get only \$1,000 a year more than Coach Jones, five years out of college and four years on the gridiron. Let the people rule!

HIGH LIVING! Extravagance runs riot in a country where prosperity prevails. The moving picture business is the most profitable of all our industries. It threatens to cut out the theaters and the circus. While demagogues prate about the suffering of the poor and the spread of poverty, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report, emphasizes the fact, that Americans are drinking more whiskey, smoking more cigars and cigarettes and chewing more tobacco than ever before in our history. We are having a gay and hilarious time. Nobody works but father and high living is in vogue as never before. The motto of the day seems to be "Eat drink and be merry; bust the trusts, smash the railroads and tinker the tariff." Let the people rule and "The devil take the hindmost."

EXPENSIVE! Some things that our so-called statesmen at Washington seem to want come high, but the people foot the bills uncomplainingly. The scheme for a physical valuation of all the railroads by Interstate Commerce Commission experts has long been advocated by LaFollette, Bryan, and statesmen of that class. It is said that this might fix a fair basis for traffic rates. Of course this is all experimental, but the cost of the experiment to the Government will be between five and six million dollars and about ten million dollars to the railroads. The taxpayers will pay the Government's bill and the shippers will have to pay the railroad bill. No thoughtful observer expects that this legislation will be of the slightest practical value and yet the experiment will cost from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Let the people rule!

ACTRESSES! Actresses in Germany are in trouble. They are compelled to give their ages under the new Imperial Insurance Act. The players beg that they may be permitted to keep their ages secret because some of them are older than they look and their bread and butter depends to an extent on the maintenance of a youthful appearance. It is said that one of the reasons why prominent actresses have hesitated to appear in moving pictures is because a plain uncolored photograph destroys all the effects of the "make-up" on which they depend for the bloom of youth. The deathly pallor and greyness of the black and white moving picture makes even a young actress look old. Fortunately the moving pictures in colors invented by the Kinemacolor Company has removed this difficulty. Lillian Russell was one of the first to find this out and her appearance in the Kinemacolor "Movies" is therefore easily understood.

AT LAST! When business men get together to maintain prices, they are haled into court under the Sherman Anti-trust Law. Now two labor unions in Chicago are having a little experience with this far-reaching and ill-considered statute. The Postal Telegraph Company has refused to establish the closed shop policy in Chicago. The two local unions of the United Brotherhood of Electrical workers have been fighting to secure this recognition. The Postal Company refused their demand, because it would necessitate the discharge of old and faithful employees, not members of the union. The Government now charges the officers and employees of the Union with combining and conspiring through acts of violence and depredations, to injure the Postal Telegraph wires and to interfere with the transmission of Government and commercial messages in interstate commerce. The defendants are, therefore to be enjoined "from cutting, burning or otherwise injuring the Postal Telegraph lines or interfering with the employees by threats, intimidation, persuasion or force." We have often pointed out that a strict construction of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law would make it applicable as much to a combination of workmen to maintain wages as to a combination of manufacturers to maintain prices. Perhaps after a while, the public will understand that laws cannot be made for a few, but that they must operate for all or there can be no such thing as impartial justice.

PRICES! The one-price store has become the popular store. Everybody likes to trade with a merchant who has one price, with no favors to anybody. People do not like to dicker, dispute and argue over the price of a coat or a pair of shoes. That day has gone by forever. There is a satisfaction in knowing the price of an article and in realizing that no one else can buy it at a lower figure. This is a matter that has aroused widespread interest, at this time, when, singularly enough, legislators are inclined to pass laws prohibiting the fixing of prices. One of the Wilson bills recently passed in New Jersey was based on the assumption that the fixing of prices was an evil that should be eradicated, yet in another bill, favored by Mr. Wilson, when Governor, it was made illegal for a manufacturer to sell his goods cheaper in one part of the State than in another. The utter inconsistency of these two bills would seem to show conclusively that Governor Wilson was badly advised in his strenuous advocacy of this legislation. A most striking, incisive and convincing argument in favor of maintaining uniform prices was embodied in a brief contribution on the subject in LESLIE'S last week, from the pen of one of the most successful, practical and experienced business men in the country, Mr. Henry B. Joy, President of the Packard Motor Car Co., of Detroit. This article should be read by every business man and consumer of the country. It is an eye-opener.

SELF MADE! A self-made American of whom the country might well be proud died recently at Palm Beach, Florida. No kinder, or more modest man than James A. Moffet was known to the commercial world in which he was a commanding but unobtrusive figure for many years. Born in Virginia, leaving school at the age of sixteen years and working for a time on a farm, he entered the oil business at the age of nineteen years, and with the wonderful development of that industry, by Messrs. Rockefeller, Flagler, Rogers, Archbold, Pratt, Bedford and other notable leaders in that great work, he found himself at the head of some of the most successful corporations, in that line, in the country. He was an expert in manufacturing and transportation and as more than half of the Standard Oil Company's products find a market abroad, Mr. Moffet's position was one of great responsibility. Had he been ambitious for public recognition, he would have been set forth as one of the greatest of our captains of industry, but he was content with the faithful performance of his duties. This was all the satisfaction he sought or desired. The life of such a man stands as an inspiration to the youth of the country. It reveals the great rewards that are open to those who seek to build a career on the sure foundations of honesty, sincerity and integrity. It is on these foundations that the success not only of Mr. Moffet, but of his associates, has been established, though the recognition of that fact has been altogether too tardy.

Did Taft Make Good?—An Appreciation

By CHARLES DEWEY HILLES



CHARLES D. HILLES.

COURAGE, simplicity, directness, and fidelity to high ideals were the chief characteristics of William Howard Taft's administration of the Presidency of the United States. He was every inch a President. The quality of his patriotism is pure. If he was something less the political leader it was only that he might be President of all the people in the truest sense of the word. Whenever in our national life there has been need of a particular type of man for the chief magistracy that man has been forthcoming. The nation

had need of a President of Mr. Taft's judicial temperament. He fulfilled his mission, and if he suffered a trying political defeat it was due to faithful performance of his duty and to the oft-proven inability of the people to appreciate a really great man until time has enabled them to get a perspective on his personality and achievement. That President Taft has been great in defeat few will refuse to concede. Those who have enjoyed the advantage of close association with him, the opportunity of knowing his motives and ideals and of judging of his achievements know he has been great throughout his administration.

When President Taft was inaugurated, he was confronted with a difficult and, in some respects, a thankless task. An epoch of agitation was to be succeeded by an epoch of application. His it was to complete the work of his predecessor, to perform the painstaking and even tedious finishing work on economic structures the framework of which had been erected and the glory gleaned by others. His it was to redeem the long-repeated promise of the Republican party to revise the tariff. And his it was to correct evils, numerous, if great only in the aggregate, which had been the inevitable concomitant of seven years' administration which had been as brilliant and dynamic, as it was extravagant and unconscious of the details of administrative efficiency. And adding materially to the difficulties of his situation, Mr. Taft succeeded, not a Democratic administration whose defects might properly be emphasized to make more obvious the importance of the reforms he effected, but that of a friend to whom he was under great obligation, an obligation which even in defeat he has never disregarded.

As a political leader Mr. Taft faced the problem of a party divided into irreconcilable factions which had been held together only by the consummate skill of one of the most astute politicians in the nation's history, but one whose influence had tended constantly to make the conservatives more conservative and the radicals more radical, while his methods had lent encouragement to those who were neither at heart, but who sought by imitation to further their own political ambitions.

Out of this difficult and trying situation President Taft brought a body of legislation which in importance and general excellence exceeds the record of any four years in the nation's history. He procured a tariff law the merits of which are beaming daily more apparent and which, in addition to reducing rates in almost every schedule, instituted the system of maximum and minimum duties, im-

posed a tax on corporations, gave free trade to the Philippines, created a special customs court, and, above all, created a tariff board, thus providing the machinery on which alone future accurate and equitable revision could be accomplished.

The Railway Rate law of the previous administration had proved ineffective in many respects. President Taft procured the enactment of a supplementary measure which corrected the defects of its predecessor, extended the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission over telephone and telegraph lines and express companies and created a special commerce court which has reduced the time required by shippers to gain remedy from offending railways from two years to six months.

President Taft secured legislation establishing beyond peradventure the legality of the conservation policy, procuring adequate return for the general public from coal, oil and mineral lands in this country and Alaska and from water power developed by river improvement, and vetoed every measure aimed at this important policy.

Mr. Taft procured the establishment of postal savings banks and of a parcel post, overcoming in both instances a powerful and long successful opposition, and converted a postal deficit coexistent with the service into a small profit. He secured legislation to suppress the white slave trade, to create a bureau of mines, a children's bureau, and to impose on employers an adequate liability for the injury of their employees.

The Taft administration enforced the anti-trust law and the anti-rebate law, instituting and successfully conducting more prosecutions than any previous administrations by two to one, substituting unrelenting legal prosecutions for inflammatory, fruitless vociferation, and compelling the dissolution of the greatest trusts in the country.

Devoting unremitting labor to problems of economy and efficiency, President Taft converted a deficit of \$58,000,000 which confronted him when he took office into a comfortable surplus, checking the long unbroken increase of annual expenditures and effecting an actual decrease. And finally, he devised a budget system and pointed the way whereby Congress, if it will, may forestall the constant tendency to federal extravagance.

In the conduct of the nation's foreign relations President Taft earned the gratitude of all loyal Americans. Out of a delicate situation he achieved a treaty with Japan which insures amicable relations with that great power for many years to come. He gave far-reaching impetus to the cause of international arbitration, negotiating treaties with Great Britain and with France which, even though they failed of approval by the Senate, still mark the way toward progress and are certain, because of their inherent merit, ultimately to be revived and ratified.

With firmness and kindness the influence of President Taft was exerted to discourage insurrection, protect lives and property and promote peace in Central America, and responsibility for the fact that even more in this direction has not been accomplished lies squarely at the door of the opposing party in the Senate.

Throughout a period of insurrection and revolution and strife in Mexico, President Taft, with infinite forbearance in the face of the utmost provocation, preserved the traditional friendship of this country for the Republic to the South, acting with determination and celerity when the revolutionary forces menaced lives and property on this side of the border, but with unparalleled consideration and self

restraint when a more summary course would unquestionably have promoted his own political fortunes.

Thus briefly may be summarized the concrete achievements of the Taft administration, achievements which are bound to endure and which as time goes on are certain to be more and more highly appreciated by the American people, which it is evident the public perceives even now far more clearly than it could during the strife and smoke of the recent three-sided political conflict.

Of these administrative reforms, the correction of internal evils to which I have referred, comparatively little can be said, nor, great as was the task, little will be ever known. Winning the support and confidence of men who, in a fever of reform and under the spell of some economic novelty or political vagary, have forgotten that their first duty is to perform the work for which they were appointed is a difficult task. To reduce men in the exaltation which attends the following of a leader they regard as inspired to a realization of the fact that the performance of humdrum routine duty is as essential to the welfare of the government as the pursuit of some chimera of economic perfection is not spectacular and may engender undying and potent enmities, but there are times when such duty falls to an executive, and upon no other Chief Executive has devolved the necessity of so much work of this character. It has been done courageously and unremittingly and the federal organization is an infinitely more efficient machine because of it.

An appreciation of President Taft's administration may not be complete with an enumeration of its virtues and achievements. In the light of the verdict of last November it may be pertinent to inquire wherein it failed, what were its faults. The question is easily answered. Aside from the difficulties of the unique conditions under which Mr. Taft assumed office, he was hampered by certain characteristics which militated against his political success. His long training as a jurist had emphasized his conception of that distinction which he believed should exist between the coordinate branches of the government and inspired in him a dread of undue interference by the Executive with the national legislature. It had filled him with a horror of rendering any decision or taking any step, even though they might be wholly proper in themselves, for political effect, and finally, it had imbued him with a conception of the dignity of the Presidency which made repugnant anything that savored of the methods of the press-agent. In the language of trade "He had the goods but he didn't advertise," while the people had become accustomed to radically different methods.

Less concrete, more subtle, but I venture to believe not less potent in its power for good, than any other feature of President Taft's administration, has been his unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the law, a fidelity at times irritating to those seeking short-cuts to economic perfection, a fidelity easily misrepresented and ridiculed in political hustings, but a fidelity based on the time-honored traditions of the American people and bound to appeal to their finer instincts when the cessation of demagogic clamor affords them time and opportunity to reflect. No thought of personal popularity, no consideration of partisan welfare has ever deflected Mr. Taft's course in the slightest degree from his sincere conception of his oath of office to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." He has kept the faith, and in the fullness of time even those who in their haste have censured him, will honor and respect him for it.

Mysteries of Bank Robberies Explained

By WILLIAM BUCKEY

FROM the moment a depositor lines up before the receiving teller's window of a bank and lays his bills on the counter, until he again receives back his money from the paying teller, his deposit has been surrounded by a network of devices to insure its safe-keeping. It has been subjected to the rigid banking laws of the State or nation, to a guardianship by a host of public officials, by steel and by time-locks, by the vigilance of the bank officials and the surveillance of bonding companies. And yet, in spite of this constant effort, though the depositor rarely loses himself, sometimes his money mysteriously disappears, and until the guilty person is detected, the shadow of a doubt hangs over the personnel of that bank, from the office boy to the president. Such, however, is the system of vigilance by which the public, through its agents of the law, guards funds on deposit, that it is only rarely that the money so taken is not recovered.

The marvel is not that men daily, hourly, tempted with opportunities to purloin the wealth which passes through their fingers, sometimes yield to this temptation, but that the percentage of loss from theft which the banks of the country sustain is not greater than it is. Indeed, so unusual is the occurrence of a theft by a member of the bank's personnel, that when such is the case, the bank's nervous organization is thrown out of equilibrium. The bank as a bank never rests until the theft is uncovered, and the guilty man is made to reimburse the cash taken. Though but little publicity is given to bank thefts by bank employees, for to do so would be to arouse a needless suspicion against the bank's solvency, yet there is no more fascinating chapter in the pages of criminology, than that which contains the annals of the purloining of cash by bank officials.

One of the most sensational bank robberies of recent years, suppressed from the newspapers, took place in a Brooklyn bank, where a package of money amounting to

\$25,000 was stolen by one of the bank's officials. Seven years passed by. The stockholders long since had made good the loss. The world was not informed of the theft. The bank officials upon whom had fallen the shadow of a doubt were retained in their positions. At length the mystery was solved and the guilty man paid back the money he had stolen. This is the story:

The bank desired to return to the United States treasurer, at Washington, \$25,000 in paper currency to be replaced with new bills. Such shipments of money are made by express. The money was counted by the teller in the presence of witnesses, employees of the bank. The teller and the witnesses then certified to the amount and sealed the package. The latter was then given to two runners to be carried to the office of the express company. The runners were instructed each to keep hold of the leather pouch in which the package was placed and not to remove their grip until the bag was turned over to the cashier of the express company. The runners arrived duly at the office of the express company. The cashier gave a receipt, stating that he acknowledged to have received what purported to be a package containing \$25,000. This receipt the runners delivered to their bank. To the surprise of the bank officials, the next day, they received a telegram from the Treasurer of the United States, demanding why they had perpetrated such a joke as to ship a package containing newspapers cut up into the size of paper money and labeling it \$25,000?

The teller swore he had placed \$25,000 in the package. His assistants swore they saw him do so and seal it in their presence. The runners swore the package had not been touched by them; that both had kept a grip on the leather bag and that it had been delivered in the presence of the express company's cashier without being tampered with. The shadow of a doubt fell on all four clerks, the teller and his assistant and the two runners.

The bank made good the loss. None of the clerks was discharged.

Two or three years after the theft, one of the runners resigned and removed to a suburban home on Long Island. For a time he appeared to be spending no more than his interest on his known savings and investments. Another year passed by and the bonding company, which had made good the loss to the bank, ascertained through its detectives that this runner was beginning to spend more than his income. The net was tightened, an arrest was made, the runner was put through the "third degree," and confessed. The runner said that he had prepared a dummy package of the exact size and shape of the package sealed by the teller; that he had hidden this in his coat pocket and that on the way to the express office he had opened the grip with one hand and dropped in his dummy package, taking out the one containing the \$25,000.

A youth, eighteen years old, with a mechanical turn of mind, employed in one of the largest banks in New York, two or three years ago, threw the whole book-keeping department of an express company into consternation by the cleverness of his defalcations. Likewise he made the executives of an adding machine company lose sleep until his methods were unearthed. This young man was employed by the bank to list on an adding machine the express money orders cashed by the bank each day and take the paid orders to the cashier of the express company and receive payment for them. He handled, daily, express orders to the amount of from \$3,000 to \$5,000. His accounts with the bank always were correct to the cent.

Daily he received his pile of express orders from the teller and added them up on an adding machine. This slip, attached to the stack of money orders, was turned over to the cashier of the express company, who, in turn, checked up the items listed on the machine, with the

(Continued on page 282.)

Popular Shows of the Late Season



ONE OF THE TINIEST TOTS ON THE STAGE.
Little Ynez Seabury whom the children love as "Peg" in "Racketty Packetty House," at the Children's Theatre.



A VETERAN COMEDIENNE IN A NEW FARCE.
May Irwin with her infectious humor in the happy role of "Gloria Grey" "makes" the "Widow by Proxy" now at George M. Cohan's Theatre.



A NOTED STAR AT THE FULTON THEATRE.
Lillian Russell as she appeared in telling "How to Live 100 Years" in which she was assisted by motion pictures.



"MADE IN GERMANY."
Adolph Phillip and Grete Meyer in "Auction Pinocchio," a German musical farce which celebrated its 100th performance on March 1st at Adolph Phillip's Theatre.



A NEW PLAY OF THE UNDERWORLD.
Edmund Breese, the hero of the "Lion and the Mouse," in an ingenious and refined melodrama, "The Master Mind," at the Harris Theatre.



A NEW ATTRACTION AT NEW YORK'S BIGGEST PLAYHOUSE.
The usual stupendous production at the New York Hippodrome has had another spectacle added to the program for the last part of the season—"Gypsy Life" from which this is a scene.

Electric Locomotive's Greatest Triumph

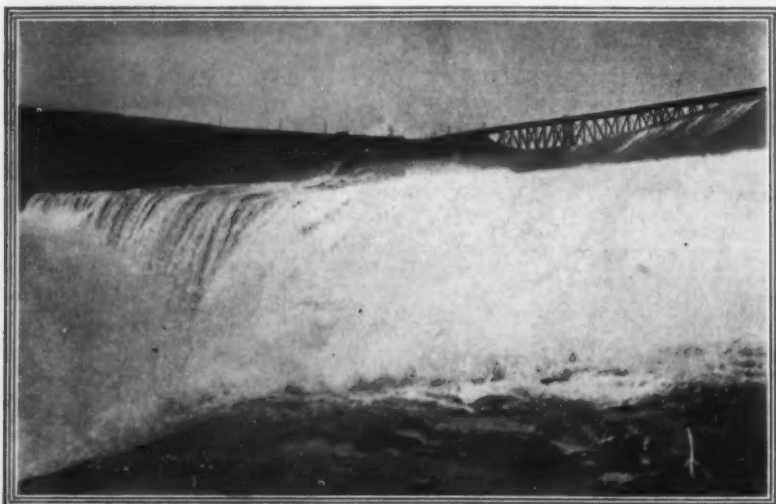
Heretofore Wasted Water-power May Soon be Speeding Electrically Operated Transcontinental Trains, Thereby Conserving Coal by the Hundred Million Tons.

By ROBERT D. HEINL



HOW A RIVER IS HARNESSSED.

Dam above Rainbow Falls with the power-house on the opposite bank. In this building the force of the descending water is transmuted into electricity which is transmitted to a distance and used for mechanical purposes.



A SOURCE OF IMMENSE POWER.

Rainbow Falls, in Montana, where the water has been utilized to generate electric energy for operating the locomotives of a great railroad, and to supply motive power for other enterprises.

NEVER before has there been so tremendous an installation of electrification as that which is now under way to operate the transcontinental railroad trains of a great western system, between Avery, Idaho, and Harlowtown, Mont., about 450 miles. Electric locomotives are a common sight these days, but never before has such a vast extension as this come to pass. More wonderful still, the trains are to be operated from heretofore wasted water-power, thereby saving millions of tons of coal which the fuel-burning locomotives now use to conquer the steep mountain passes. The experiment will be carried on under the most difficult conditions, for the route lies through the most troublesome part of the Rockies.

What Secretary Fisher declared to be the beginning of the electrification of all transcontinental railroads between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast was made by a right-of-way grant given by the Interior Department to John D. Ryan, President of the Great Falls Power Company of Montana, for a transmission line by which the company will furnish power to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railroad for the electrification of nearly five hundred miles of its main tracks.

This co-operation, a sane application of conservation, was brought about by a conference between A. J. Earling, president of the railroad company, Secretary Fisher and Mr. Ryan. The agreement promises to reflect credit on all concerned. It demonstrates not only that the provisions for the protection of the public interests upon which the Department insists do not prohibit water-power development, as has been claimed by its opponents, but that the greatest development which has yet taken place in the practical application of electricity can be and is being taken under these very provisions.

The grant provides for compensation to the Federal Government, very small at first, but subject to periodical readjustment every ten years. It provides for regulation of the rates and service; uniform accounting and complete publicity of books and records; the sale of power to the United States, and to the State within which the transmission lines are located, and to municipal corporations in such state at as low a rate as given to any other purchaser for a like use under similar conditions; protection against fire; and it prohibits any transfer or assignment of the permit without the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The com-

pany is forbidden to claim any earning value for the grant, or any selling value should the public take over the company's works at any time. The compensation or rentals fixed for each decade must be reasonable and the company has the right to contest in the courts any rental it believes to be unreasonable; but the burden of proof on this point rests on the company.

There is no act of Congress under which the policy which the Department has been advocating can be adopted, so far as it relates to power sites on the public domain. Fortunately, however, under the act passed on March 4, 1911, relating exclusively to electrical transmission, telephone and telegraph possible to work out a permit, which the Department regards as a precedent, that will have far-reaching effect. The act is not as satisfactory as it should be, but it has been possible under it to demonstrate that private and public interests can be reconciled and co-ordinated with fairness and justice to both. Indeed, the fact that the power company is willing to accept the fullest provisions for the protection of public interests, even where all it is asking for is a permit for a transmission line, makes the transaction especially significant.

This transmission line is already in operation, having been built under a revocable permit issued in 1909. At that time no better right could be given for any power development, but the Agricultural Appropriation Act of March 4, 1911, authorizing the making of fifty-year grants for transmission, telegraph, and telephone lines, provides that the grants are to be made under general rules and regulations to be fixed by the Secretary. The act provides that old lines already constructed can have the benefit of the statute on like "terms and conditions" as new lines, and, in view of the importance of this application to travelers

and shippers by rail, and in further view of the fact that only transmission lines, not water-power sites proper are involved, Secretary Fisher felt justified in ruling that he had the power to impose specific terms and conditions under this statute.

The Power Company desired the more permanent right obtainable under this new law because it has agreed to sell a large block of power to the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company for electrifying 450 miles of railroad. The installation of the new system will involve the expenditure by the railroad of many million dollars, and the Railroad Company was unwilling to invest so large a sum while the Power Company's rights were revocable in the discretion of the Government. Therefore, Secretary Fisher's grant was conditioned upon the Power Company's entering into and performing its obligations under a contract to supply electricity for the motive power of the railroad.

The transmission lines will also be used to deliver power to the mines at Butte and Anaconda and to all other classes of power consumers which can be served by them. It is expected that much of the power will ultimately be used for pumping irrigation water, and thus reclaim large tracts of arid lands. The demands of the railroad under this contract with the Power Company must be supplied by a new hydro-electric generating plant at Great Falls, which will be of twice the capacity of the present plant at Rainbow Falls.

The amount of the rental for the first ten years will be nominal as compared with the magnitude of the Power Company's operations, and Secretary Fisher's idea was that it should remain at a very low figure so long as the prices exacted of power consumers are reasonable. It was not his purpose to use rental charges of this character as a source of general revenue in lieu of Federal taxation, but if, at the end of any ten-year period, it should appear that the company was charging consumers unduly high prices and thus increasing its profits beyond the standard of a reasonable and generous return upon its investment the Government could then increase the rental charge. Secretary Fisher considered that the fact that his successor would have the power to do this would, of itself, and without the exercise of that power, exert a constant pressure upon the company, inducing it to make its price reasonable, even if the State authorities should neglect to enforce effective regulation on their own initiative.

Some of the railroads of the country which have begun to electrify their lines are the New York Central, the Southern Pacific, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna, and the B. & O. Their experience with electricity has proven satisfactory. The train minute delays under electric operation are considerably less than under steam. The system has been shown to be safe and entirely reliable under all existing conditions.

The actual construction work on the St. Paul's new extension will not commence for a year, because several of the power plants have not as yet been completed. When the St. Paul Railroad operates its first transcontinental train it will mark the greatest epoch in the history of the electrification of railroads in the country. What may follow along that line no man is able to predict. A vast amount of water power is still going to waste all over the country, to say nothing of the wave and tidal movements on our coasts. These sources of energy may yet be harnessed for human service. The transmutation of this power into electricity and the latter's transmission to many localities should work far-reaching industrial changes.



FALLING WATER MADE USEFUL.

Canyon Ferry Dam and power-house on the Missouri River, near Helena, Montana. This project shows a typical dam at a fall with a power-house into which water is carried through a flume, turning great wheels, and generating electricity. The latter is carried afar by wire and furnishes light and power at many points.

People Talked About



A GREAT LEGAL LIGHT TO VISIT US.
Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, who has accepted the invitation of the American Bar Association to be its guest of honor and to deliver the annual address at the meeting of the Association in Montreal, Canada, on September 1, next. The Lord Chancellor is the keeper of the Great Seal and under the British custom is not allowed to leave the realm while in office, but King George granted Lord Haldane special permission to go to America.



A PEACEMAKER FOR TWO NATIONS.
Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary for the German Navy, who, before the Reichstag Budget Committee, intimated that Germany did not desire to contest British supremacy on the sea, and declared that the existing ratio of 10 to 16 between the German and British fleets would secure Germany's object of self defense. The speech made a most excellent impression.



A WOMAN WHO TERRORIZED ENGLAND.
Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the recently arrested leader of the British militant suffragettes who have been guilty of various lawless acts as a protest against Parliament's failure to enfranchise women. She accepted responsibility for blowing up Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George's house. If convicted she is liable to imprisonment for life. She threatened to starve herself if jailed and was released on nominal bail until her trial.



A PURELY AMERICAN ARTIST.
Miss Elenore Altman, a brilliant young pianist, who has had her education and training entirely in this country, and who has displayed talent and skill which excite high hopes for her future. She made her first public debut in New York City in 1912, and gave a good account of herself. She has since made other successful appearances.



HONORED BY THE NATION.
Mrs. Wm. Howard Taft, the gracious and accomplished mistress of the White House during President Taft's administration. This is the latest photograph taken of her in the White House. Mrs. Taft before departing from Washington was presented by admiring friends with a beautiful and costly necklace as a token of their high esteem.



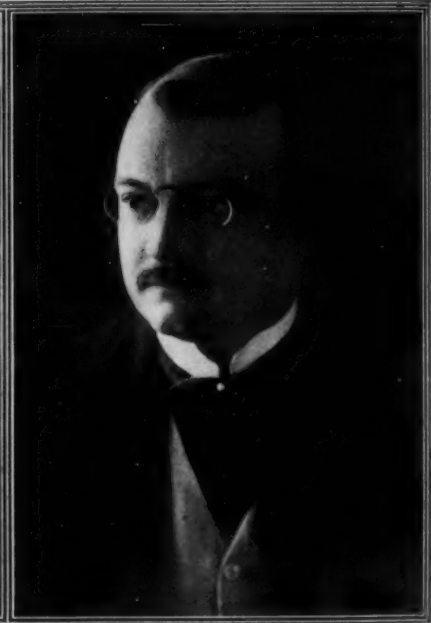
CANADA'S SUFFRAGE CHAMPION.
Miss Flora Mac D. Denison, of Toronto, Ont., president of the Canadian Suffrage Association, who agreed to lead a number of uniformed Canadian suffragettes in the women's parade at Washington on March 3d. She has been associated with the Canadian Association for 8 years, is the author of several books and is a lecturer on the industrial condition of women.



A YOUTHFUL MIND READER.
Beulah M. Miller, a ten-year-old girl of Warren, R. I., who, it is said has developed remarkable psychic powers. She gave an exhibition of mind reading to Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, the eminent psychologist.



MEXICO'S MOST UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.
Parents and brothers and sisters of the ill-fated Francisco I. Madero, lately deposed from the Presidency of Mexico and murdered while being removed from the National Palace to the penitentiary at Mexico City. Left to right front row, Miss Angella Madero, Alfonso Madero, Mrs. F. Madero, Sr., Mr. F. Madero, Sr., Miss Mercedes Madero. Back row, Gustavo A. Madero, Gullio Madero. Gustavo Madero was murdered by his guards.



A FAITHFUL PUBLIC OFFICIAL.
William Loeb, Jr., retiring collector of the port of New York, who accepted a high position with the Guggenheim Corporation. During his term of office penalty receipts increased from \$520,000 to \$8,000,000.

A Sod from Old Ireland

By EDMUND CECIL

ONE forenoon in early summer Mr. Timothy Hennessey was superintending the laying of sod on the grounds surrounding his new house. The workmen of mixed nationalities, classed indiscriminately and somewhat contemptuously as dagoes by Hennessey, were more accustomed to the rough use of pick and shovel than to the more careful operations required in lawn making, and their efforts called forth from him frequent and emphatic expressions of disapproval.

Despite the attention that direction of the men demanded Hennessey could not forego an occasional lingering glance of admiration toward the new house,—in his opinion the handsomest in Park Addition, not even excepting the larger one of Carrigan's near by. "My own,—built with my own money," he said to himself as he looked, and the sense of ownership softened the glare of new bricks and fresh paint, and transformed into a summer garden what was then a rough hillside, bare except for piles of builders' debris and unlaed sod.

Soon the awkwardness of some of the men became more than ordinarily exasperating, and singling out the chief delinquent he shouted in a voice loud enough to be heard by the others: "Say you Tony! Don't you never learn nothing? Put them sods down flat. Stamp 'em down hard with your feet if you can't do it no other way."

"Yes, mister boss," Tony answered meekly, and Hennessey went on more to himself than to the man. "You fellows never seem to know anything more th'n 'yes, mister boss.' It would be a blessing if I had a few Irish boys here to show 'em how to work."

This soliloquy might have continued, but a voice behind him interrupted: "Is this Mr. Hennessey?" and turning he confronted a young man so well dressed that although his admiration was aroused his suspicion was excited as well. Drawing himself up, as he did when addressed as "mister," he replied stiffly: "Yes, that's me."

"Mr. Hennessey," the young man continued, "I have heard of you as the most prominent and representative Irishman in town, and I have come with a proposition that I am sure you will be glad to take advantage of. I have something here I wish to show you," opening a suitcase he carried.

Hennessey peered into the half opened case, looked closer, then put in his hand and pulled out a piece of sod about a foot square. "Well I'll be—a sod drummer," he exclaimed. "That's a new one on me. What's the proposition? Sod my yard for a dollar down and a dollar a week?"

"Now, Mr. Hennessey, not so fast," the young man interrupted. "Let me explain my proposition. You were born in Ireland, weren't you?"

"Yes, and I'm proud of it," Hennessey replied in a tone that left no doubt of the sincerity of his statement.

"You've never been back?" the young man continued.

"No, I've never been back," Hennessey replied with a note of sadness in his voice. "At first I never had the money, and now I've the money I haven't the time."

"And you love Ireland of course; every Irishman does?"

"Right you are."

"Well, now," the visitor went on picking up the sod which Hennessey had thrown to the ground, "if I were to tell you that this is a piece of sod from old Ireland you would not believe me."

"You guess right every time, and let me warn you here and now young man, don't try to put over any tricks like that on me. Do you think I'm an easy mark,—me that's had to work for all I've got. I warn you, quit it!"

"Now Mr. Hennessey," the young man interrupted, "don't go off the handle. This is a piece of sod from Ireland, and I can prove it; and what's more I'm willing to sell it to you." "I'll let you have it," he continued after a pause during which he appeared to be deep in mental calculation, "as it's the last piece I have, I'll let you have it for fifty dollars."

"Prove it?" Hennessey exclaimed. "How'll you do it? Cross your heart and body? Make affidavit,—or just keep on telling it to me?"

"I'll prove it," the stranger continued unperturbed, "if you'll agree to pay fifty dollars for it when satisfied with the proof."

"Fifty dollars! Sure I'll pay that for it if you make me believe it. Go ahead and prove it."

"That's the way I like to hear a man talk," the young man responded, "but before I proceed to the proof I'll have to lead up to it,—prepare your mind so to speak."

Hennessey flushed and he blurted out: "Prepare my mind is it? What monkey business are you up to now? Do you think you're going to hypnotize me? I'll have you know my mind is prepared for reasonable arguments at all times."

"Now, you misunderstand me again. Let me explain. You no doubt are familiar with Irish history, and know what St. Patrick did for Ireland?"

"Sure! He drove the snakes out," Hennessey replied with animation.

"Well, what else?"

"He instituted the seventeenth of March maybe you mean?"

"And what else?"

"Why," Hennessey answered after some hesitation, "he preached to the barbarians that was there before the Irish took possession, didn't he?"

"Yes he did that," the young man assented, "but something more?"

"All right I'm it," Hennessey jerked out. "What's the answer?"

"Why just this. He not only drove the snakes out, but he made it impossible for snakes to live there again. A snake cannot live in Ireland."

At this Hennessey assumed a thoughtful and more cordial attitude toward his visitor, and after a pause he assented: "Yes, that must be so. What'd be the good of driving out the snakes if they could come back on the next boat and start over again?"

"Now," the young man went on, "this being a piece of sod from Ireland a snake will not go near it if it can avoid it, and will die if confined on or near it. Isn't that good proof?"

"Well, maybe so," Hennessey assented, "but how're you going to do it. This ain't a zoo."

"Oh! I guess we can fix that," the young man answered.

"I saw some snakes down by the creek when I came past,—there must be some kids around who could get us one,—there's one over there. Let's ask him."

Hennessey called to a boy who stood a short distance away watching the workmen, and when the boy came he asked him if he thought he could catch a snake. The boy replied that he thought he could, and started to go in the direction of the creek.

"This gentleman and me want to make some experiments," Hennessey explained, "and we'll give you a quarter for a good healthy snake. Don't hurt him or muss him up," he enjoined as the youth scampered off.

While waiting for the boy's return the young man with Hennessey's help began the construction of a pen in which to perform the experiment. The result of their efforts was a circular enclosure about three feet in diameter, the sides, about a foot high, being made of odds and ends of wire fly screen, while the top was of loose boards. It was just completed and the sod placed in it when the boy was seen returning holding in his hand a newspaper gathered together at the corners.

"I've got one," he shouted as he came near and holding aside one of the boards of the cover Hennessey instructed him to turn his improvised bag upside down over the opening. When he did so a small garter snake fell out. It touched the sod as it fell, and then darted quickly to the side and began circling around, stopping now and then to raise its head and dart out its forked tongue.

"Did you notice how quickly it left the sod?" the young man asked after a few minutes' observation.

"Yes," Hennessey replied, "but I think maybe he wants to get out and the sod's in the middle. And you say," he continued, "he'll die if you leave him in there?"

"Certainly. No snake could live near that sod."

"Maybe you're right," Hennessey assented, "but you ought to give him a fair show. Give him something to eat. He looks hungry."

"Oh no, that can't be. Snakes can go for months without food when they hibernate."

"Hiber—hibernate," Hennessey exclaimed, "Can't you say Hibernia. Can't you talk the English language?"

"I meant," the young man laughed, "snakes can go without food for a long time. This one will die in a few hours at the most."

While they waited the snake continued its monotonous and confined efforts to escape and Hennessey watched every movement. If the snake remained quiet for a few seconds he questioned the boy: "You're sure you didn't step on him or hurt him. You didn't spit tobacco on him or anything?" and more along the same line, to all of which the boy answered in the negative.

About half an hour had passed with little variation in the snake's movements when it became suddenly excited. It darted rather than glided around the pen, its speed increasing with each circuit until it appeared a rapidly whirling undulating hoop. Then it stopped, raised itself for half its length until its head touched the cover, and fell stretched full length across the sod limp and motionless. The struggle was over in less than a minute, and when Hennessey arose from a squatting position beside the pen beads of perspiration stood on his forehead.

"Well,—are you convinced now?" the young man asked.

"Yes," Hennessey answered. "Yes, and no—I'm a hard man to prove anything on. 'Tis said one swallow don't make a summer, and maybe one dead snake don't make a bit of Irish sod."

"Can you get another snake, think you?" he said to the boy, and turning again to the young man: "Maybe this one wasn't healthy. If you get another and he goes the same way, I've no more to say."

The boy said he could get one more without much trouble and scurried off without waiting for instructions. He returned with another in a short time and the experiment was repeated. This time they watched and waited longer, but after about an hour the final struggle came, and the snake died as had its predecessor.

"He's dead all right," Hennessey exclaimed as the young man raised the cover. "It seems queer he don't wiggle his tail. I thought a dead snake always wiggled his tail till the sun went down?"

"That's so," the visitor assented, "when they die a natural death,—being hit with a rock,—but not when they die in Ireland. To all intents and purposes you know this snake was in Ireland. You ought to be satisfied now."

"I sure am," Hennessey replied, "and I'll give you the money here and now. Here you are, two twenties and a ten. I'm glad you came around."

"I'm glad I came around too," the young man responded and then adding: "I'm proud I've been able to do business with you." He took his departure in a manner suggesting an important engagement elsewhere.

When his visitor had gone Hennessey placed the sod with his own hands near the house and set up four small stakes, one at each corner.

"Here you Tony," he called. "You see them small sticks?"

"Yes, mister boss."

"This is a new kind of grass," he explained. "Put plenty water on, but no walk on,—no make with the feet. If you make with the feet," he went on in a threatening tone, but Tony cut him short with: "Yes, mister boss."

While Tony watered, Hennessey walked up and down keeping an eye on him and communing with himself: "Won't Mary be glad when she sees it,—and won't them stuck up Carrigans be jealous,—and won't the boys go wild when I tell them?" and he probably would have said much more, but just then the boy who had caught the snakes for him came up and chirped:

"Oh Mr. Hennessey, did that other snake die too?"

"Die! Of course it did. It had to."

"Yes, I guess it had to," the boy assented, "but gee, that first one went quick didn't it?"

"It did die pretty quick, that's a fact," Hennessey replied absent-mindedly, but the boy went on:

"It died most an hour too soon, didn't it?"

"An hour too soon," interjected Hennessey. "What do you mean?"

"Why," the boy replied, "it was a three-hour snake same as the other one."

"Three-hour snake?"

"Yes. Didn't the man tell you?"

"Well, maybe he did," Hennessey replied with a new fire in his eyes, "but if he did I didn't sense it or forget."

"Why," continued the boy, "me and that man caught about a dozen snakes yesterday and he made some experiments down in the old tool house. He gave 'em pieces of meat with some white stuff from a bottle and then watched 'em die. After a while he found out how much to give 'em so they'd live three hours. Both them I fetched was three hours ones. He said when you give snakes poison they don't feel it quick, cause they're cold-blooded. Was the experiment a success?"

"Yes, I've learned a lot from it," Hennessey replied, and then turning he called "Here you Tony."

"Yes, mister boss."

"Shut up! You're enough to make a man sick with your 'yes, mister boss.' You finish put water on new grass, make with the feet. Walk on him plenty."

"Yes, mis—all right boss."

"Snakes are cold-blooded, are they?" Hennessey mused to himself. "Well they ain't the only ones. The main trouble with the Irish is when they're weak on account of being so strong for the old sod. Anyhow it's a blessing sometimes to have only dagoes around that knows only 'yes, mister boss'" and then evidently feeling the need of some one to talk to he turned to Tony again: "Tony," he said, "do you love your own country?"

Tony looked puzzled for an instant and then his face broke into a smile of comprehension. "My countree," he replied, "I fight for my countree tilla die."

"You've a fine country Tony," Hennessey observed.

"The Eyetalians is fine fighters."

"No—no—," Tony interrupted. "No Italia,—America my countree."

"Well, if that wouldn't jar one," Hennessey exclaimed.

"The son-of-a-gun don't seem to care no more for his own country than a young duck for the hen that hatched him. That makes plain to my mind why these men don't rise here the way the Irish do and why when you've a gang of them with pick and shovel you naturally find a fine strapping Irishman driving them."

Hennessey's soliloquy was interrupted at this point by the appearance of a gentleman approaching, and stepping forward he greeted him: "How are you Mr. Carrigan, I ain't seen you in a long while."

"Oh I'm pretty fair," Carrigan replied. "Fine place you've got here."

"Yes, not bad," Hennessey assented, "but I've a devil of a time getting my men to work proper. You can't learn them nothing. Sometimes they wear out the grass walking on it, and then again you'd think walking on grass hurt their feet."

"Yes, I've the same trouble," Carrigan responded. "I just hurt my foot myself. I mean," he added observing Hennessey's puzzled look, "I hurt it on a laborer."

"I wanted to ask you," he went on in a more business-like tone, "if you'd seen a young slick looking fellow with a suit case around here."

"Why—why yes," Hennessey stammered. "There was a young fellow around here a bit ago."

"What did he want?" Carrigan asked.

"I didn't ask him," Hennessey replied with some resentment in his voice. "We passed the time o'day and chatted a bit. If you want to see him he went down the other side out by the main road."

"I do want to see him," Carrigan responded vehemently "and it won't be good for him when I get him."

"Why, what's the matter," Hennessey queried. "He seemed all right,—a little too smart maybe,—one of them fellows that don't let the grass grow under their feet,—but he was a light built chap that couldn't harm a snake."

"Maybe he was all that," Carrigan agreed, "but he played me a dirty trick. It was like this. I've been putting down grass over at my place same as you're doing, and I was showing a man where to take some sod on a barrow when Lizzie called from the house for me to come to the telephone. When I came back, in the place of being twelve sods on the barrow, there was only eleven. The man said somebody took one, but I couldn't get more out of him, and then about two hours after, Lizzie up and tell me she seen a strange young man pass through, stop by the barrow, and come over here."

(Continued on page 281.)



EUGENE ZIMMERMAN,
The noted cartoonist ("Zim.")

The Old Fan Says:

"The major league teams this year will be made up largely of old-timers."

By ED A. GOEWEY

Illustrated by "ZIM"



ED A. GOEWEY
("The Old Fan.")

"EVENIN', George," said the Old Fan, removing his overcoat that those congested about the cigar counter might have an unobstructed view of his new spring raiment. "I suppose," he continued, after the various and pleasing comments upon his glad togs had subsided. "You all would like to know what's running in my head just now on the subject of baseball. I've been looking ahead, of course, and trying to size up the future a little. Just take a glance at the various teams with me and we'll see how they frame up for the coming big doings, which promise to constitute the greatest season by long odds in the history of our National pastime."

"Starting with the American league and its world's champion Red Sox we must admit that they need but little help from recruits. It is a fine, evenly balanced outfit, with plenty of young and vigorous players in their prime. With their success of last year as an incentive they are sure to be in the running from the jump. A good deal of their time this spring is being spent in learning the finer points of inside play. They are a wonderful aggregation of what might be called 'rough and tumble' players, depending on straight and accurate playing and hard hitting to pull them through. As both the Senators and the Athletics promise to show improved form this summer, the champs will have to learn to practice baseball finesse occasionally or they'll run up against some rough going before October."



Can you picture what will happen the first time Roger and the Cubs visit St. Louis?

his field will be held by men of anything but star calibre. Even the Cleveland club's friends and admirers are not expecting much of a showing this summer. Frank Chance will prove a tower of strength to the Highlanders, but the team is in such wretched shape that it will require a great deal of attention and building up. There are a lot of good men to work with and if the boys can shake their hoodoo and usual run of hard luck and injuries, Chance may cause a mild sensation in the league toward the end of the season. In the Browns, Stovall has a poor team and one that hits weakly. There is some promising material among his young pitchers and some of his fielders may yet round out and become recognized stars. This St. Louis aggregation is practically sure to finish in the second division.

"In the National league the Giants look like the best bet, though the Pirates, Reds and Cubs are going to be most decisively in the running. McGraw will have all of his men who won last season's pennant. His pitching staff is strong. 'Big Jeff' Tesreau, in particular, being expected to do sensational things. The catching department and the infield are very classy, but the outfield can and, probably, will be improved. Most of the men can hit and it is conceded to be one of the best base running outfits in baseball. The Pirates, as last spring, show up very strong in the dope and are expected by the wise ones to give the New Yorks their hardest battles. Weak spots can be picked in both the in and the outfield, but the pitching staff looks fine, the catchers very good, and Clark, in form again, will be a wonderful factor in preventing the club from repeating its last year's slumps."

"For a time it looked as if Murphy had shot the Cubs all to pieces by letting out Chance, Tinker and Brown, but some good and experienced men have been secured and the club may get in the pennant race after all. Much depends on Manager Evers. He is a clever baseball player and knows the game, but many fans fear that he will prove too temperamental under the strain of bossing the club, bucking the umpires and holding down second. The twirling staff could be much stronger and not hurt. Tinker should make a good leader for the Reds. His batteries are not looked upon as in the sensational class, but he has a lot of good players on the team who will work if urged to make top speed continually and the 'knocking' does not become too strong. The fans in Cincinnati have driven away or

cramped the usefulness of many managers because they demanded results in too short a space of time.

"The Quakers must be classed among the uncertain quantities. There are some splendid players on the team; the infield being good, the outfield fair, the pitching staff excellent and the catching department not bad. If the boys can be made to work together more like a machine this season they may accomplish something, as many of the outfit's handicaps have been thrown into the discard during the winter. Another team that must be set down as among the hard problems to dope out is the Brooklyn contingent. There are some good twirlers and fair backstops, some nifty fielders and batters and some that are distinctly otherwise. If the team could be made to play together and according to some system and an air of activity and hustle replace the usual one of gloom about the Brooklyn ball park, something worthy might be accomplished that would remind the fans of the days when Ned Hanlon made the Superbas the talk of the baseball world. George Stallings is a great baseball manager and may do much with the Boston Braves. Some of his charges can hit and field splendidly, but his batteries are nothing out of the ordinary and he will have to teach the whole bunch how to work together and with a gingery spirit. You see, George, summing it all up, a great deal of this year's success will depend on the new managers. Unless they can spur their charges to unusual action, the Giants, Pirates, Red Sox, Athletics and Senators are likely to set a pace that will leave their rivals far behind."

"As is the case with every other first class ball player, Ty Cobb realizes better than anyone else when he has pulled off a bonehead play. To prove it, a Cincinnati man, who couldn't see anything good in the American league until he moved to Detroit, recently told the following story on himself. 'My first game in Detroit was a bitter disappointment,' he said, 'I had gone out to the



Something is going to happen to those old records if he slips now.



1st DAY. 2nd DAY. 3rd DAY.
Spring practice moving pictures.

"The Athletics promise to come back strong and Manager Mack, who has lost none of his cunning, is very hopeful. His infield is O. K., his outfield has been strengthened and the whole crowd should hit with the best of 'em. The team's success, however, really depends on whether the veteran pitchers, Bender, Plank and Coombs return to their regular form. The young pitchers are expected to do extremely well, but unless the vets 'come back' the outfit cannot give the Sox ever a hard fight, let alone push them out of first position."

"The Senators should make a wonderful 1913 record. Their success last season has given them confidence and under the leadership of 'Old Fox' Griffith they are practically sure to finish one, two, three and will worry the Red Sox and Athletics more than a little. Johnson, their great twirler, will be the principal factor in the club's success, though some of the young pitchers are sure to make a favorable showing. Both the infield and the outfield will compare favorably with those of most other organizations, the catching department is immense and the hitting and clever base running of this crew is much after the style of the New York Giants."

"On paper the White Sox do not appear very strong and yet, in Jimmy Callahan they have a real baseball general and one who can get an unusual amount of work out of his men. Some old dopesters prophesy that this club will prove one of the season's 'dark horses' and will annoy the favorites sorely. The team is shy of fine box material, has a good receiving department, fields, bats and runs bases fairly well."

"The Tigers have Hughey Jennings, a keen commander, Cobb, Bush and Crawford and a lot of other players of more or less uncertain quality. The team is no longer a great baseball machine, and but little is expected of it this year. Perhaps Jennings may be able to settle upon his best lineup early in the season and get it into such good shape during 1913 that it will be a factor in future pennant races. In Birmingham the Naps have a capable leader, but, while he has a fair staff of twirlers, many positions in



It is said that when Mrs. Britton tossed Bresnahan over, she also dropped about \$60,000 by so doing.



PLAY BALL!
Youngsters rushing the season of 1913.



Murphy certainly stubbed his toe when he tried to kick Messrs. Chance and Brown.

field to witness the wonderful deeds of Cobb, and, when along in the sixth inning he was caught off third in a stupid play, my opinion of baseball in the Johnson league and in one Cobb, in particular, was scarcely fit to print. In Cincinnati, I had seen Bob Bescher do some really sensational stunts and I had anticipated that Cobb would, by comparison with him, prove a marvel. On the day in question there were three men on bases—Cobb being on third—and the batter fanned. Ty had wandered off the sack and the catcher threw to third. As Cobb didn't make the slightest effort to get back to the bag it was an easy out.

"That night I was standing at the cigar counter in the principal hotel and everyone was talking of baseball in general and the Cobb incident of the day in particular. I was particularly vigorous in my denunciation of the stupid play. A man came up from behind, tapped me on the shoulder and said: 'I have seen Cobb in a good many games and I agree with you. It was one of the worse exhibitions of simplicity I ever saw. Yes, indeed, it was a great exhibition of boneheadedness.' Then he walked away."

"There, you see—I began, when the man behind the counter laughed, 'Yes, I see,' he said, 'that was Ty Cobb.'"

Pictorial Digest of



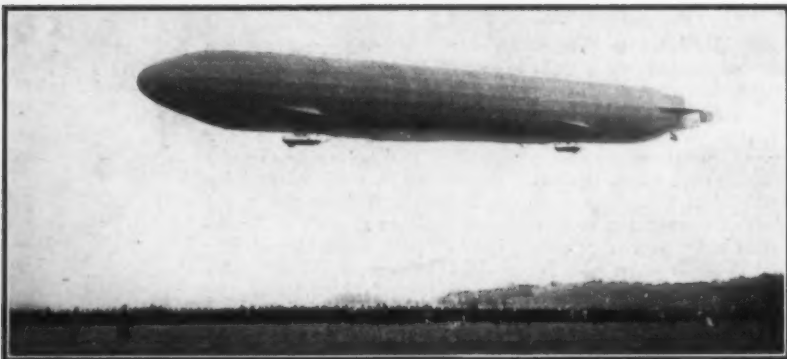
REVOLUTION IMPENDING IN JAPAN.

Prince Katsura, who is here shown with his family, was the imperialistic premier under whom Korea was seized. Three times he has been called by the Throne to organize a Cabinet to aid the bureaucrats in burdening the people with a vast army for Asiatic conquest. The people's party rose against him and forced him out of office, but he is now organizing a new party.



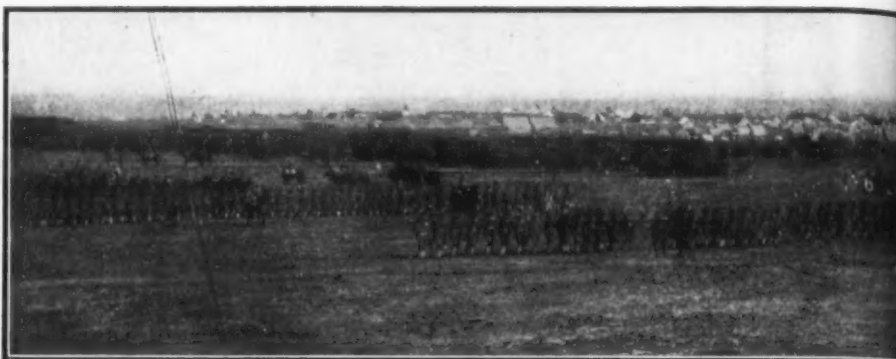
FAMOUS CHIEFTAINS OF A VANISHING RACE.

In war-paint and feathers, they helped President Taft break ground for a National Indian Memorial to overlook New York Bay. Chief Red Hawk, an Ogallalla Sioux (second from the left) was the Indian orator of the day. On the right is Chief Drag Wolf, whose profile was on the old penny. He is therefore the best known Indian.



THE AIRSHIP THAT SCARED ENGLAND TO DEATH.

Twice recently has England been alarmed by reports of a mysterious airship, supposed to be German. It is now known that a Zeppelin dirigible left Friederichshafen on October 13th, cruised at will over the North Sea, and then returned via Kiel to Berlin. The report does not admit a visit to England, but the dirigible remained in the air for a day and eight hours, making a flight of more than 1,000 miles.



TEN THOUSAND AMERICAN SOLDIERS READY TO CROSS THE RIO GRANDE.

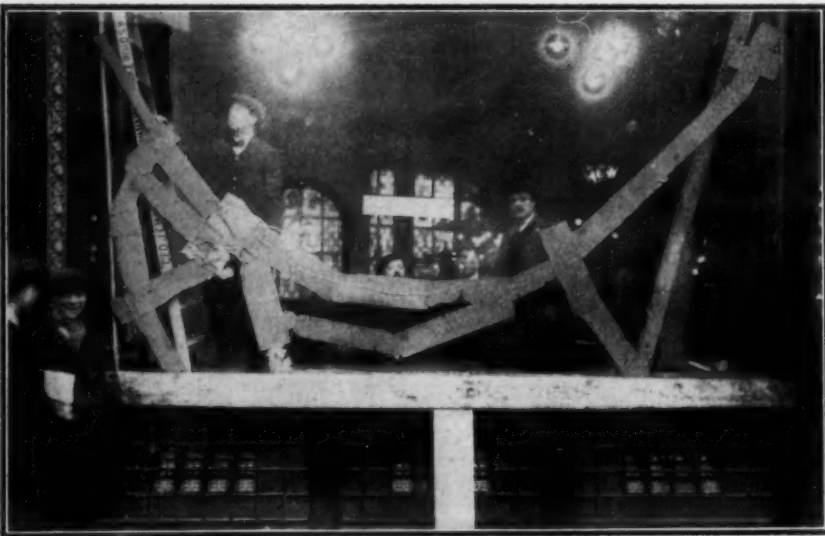


WAITING FOR THE SUFFRAGETTES WHO WERE "HIKING" TO WASHINGTON.

"General" Roasie Jones and a band of earnest women walked all the way from New York to Washington to attend the inaugural. It was an educational campaign to arouse public interest. "We hope," she said, "and you can put the hope in capitals, that women in the United States will never have to break a window. We hikers are assured of one thing. We will have the coming generation with us. At every schoolhouse we have passed since leaving New York the pupils have left their seats and turned out to welcome us. Perhaps they do not realize, quite, what we are doing, but if we do not get the vote until they have a say in the matter, they will have been convinced. We base our hope on peace—not saying, mind you, that we will go to war to protect women—and goodness knows, they need it—but America is so different from England that bombs are not needed."

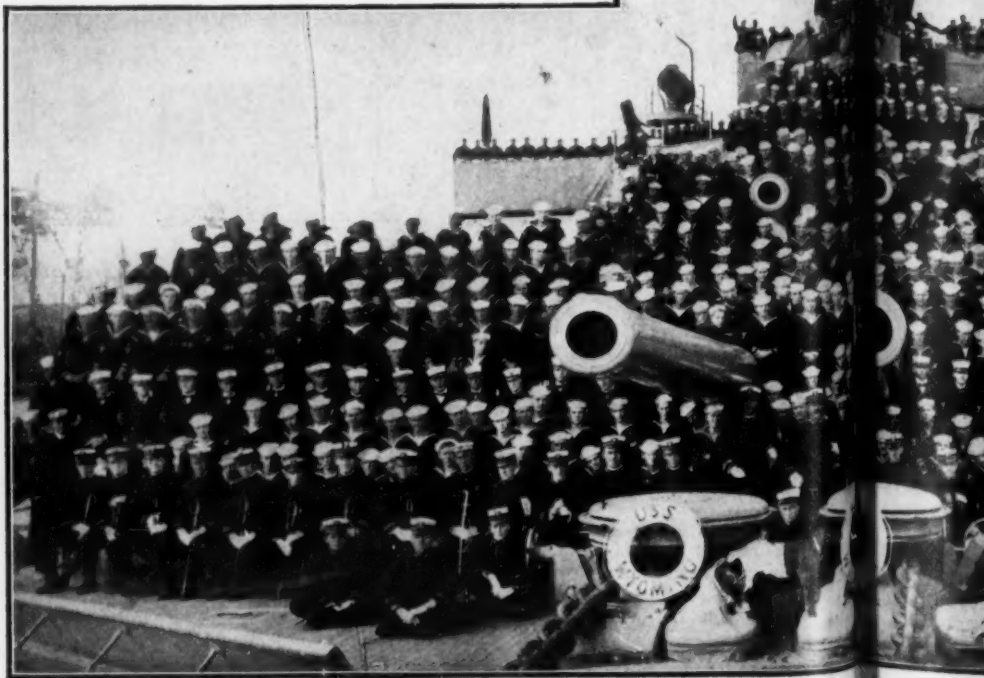
Ready for Instant Action.

In the last days of his Administration, President Taft took steps to prevent the incoming President from being embarrassed by a Mexican emergency. Four battleships were rushed to Mexican ports, while the rest of the Atlantic Fleet was held in reserve at Guantanamo, Cuba. Infantry, cavalry and artillery numbering more than 10,000 men were hurried to Galveston and other points near the border, while four transports were sent around to meet them at Galveston. Every detail was provided for, down to the field-bakeries that supply the Army with bread. The soldiers, marines and bluejackets have all been vaccinated against typhoid as well as small-pox and are eager for active service. This preliminary action left nothing to be done except to give the order to advance, if the deplorable moment of intervention should come. It was an admirable piece of executive work.



WINDOW SMASHING TO WIN VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The smashing of windows like that in the picture was followed by the destruction of letters in the mail-boxes, incendiarism at the Kew Botanical Gardens, and the use of bombs in the new residence of Chancellor Lloyd-George. Indignities to the King have even been threatened and public sentiment is turning against the militants. The innocent victims of the campaigning are demanding protection and insisting that the leaders be treated like other violators of law. The common people of London have begun to "heckle" the suffragettes, as the women have been "heckling" others.



IN STRIKING DISTANCE OF MEXICO—A NEARLY BLUEJACKET

of the World's News



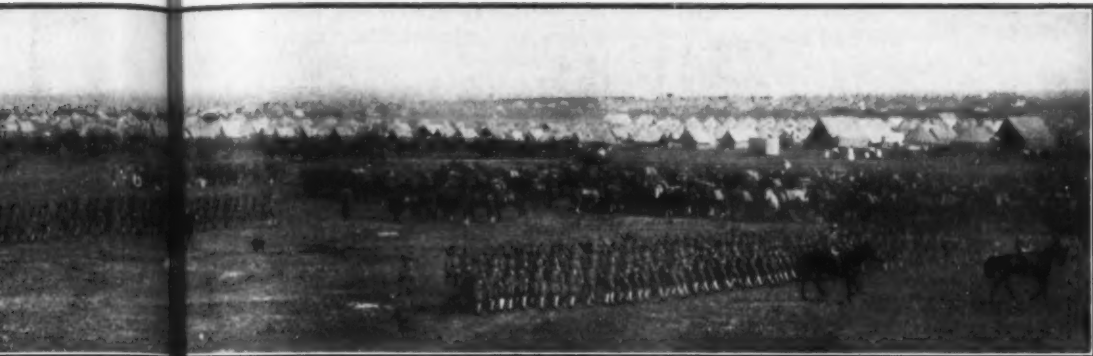
THE INDIAN CHIEF AS HE REALLY IS.

A mixed group of chiefs and Carlisle graduates. In the centre sits Chief Two Moons, who led 900 Cheyennes at the Custer massacre. "After that fight," he said, "the Great White Father said to me, 'Fight no more'; and then after that I fight no more. In the old time, Indian and white man fight all the time; now Indian better smoke peace pipe."



Dr. A. E. Wilson. Capt. L. E. G. Oates. Petty Officer Evans. Lieut. H. F. Bowers.

THE FOUR WHO DIED WITH CAPTAIN SCOTT IN THE ANTARCTIC. Evans was "the strong man" who died first, from concussion of the brain. Captain Oates was the army officer who walked out to death rather than delay the others. Dr. Wilson and Lieut. Bowers died just before Captain Scott.

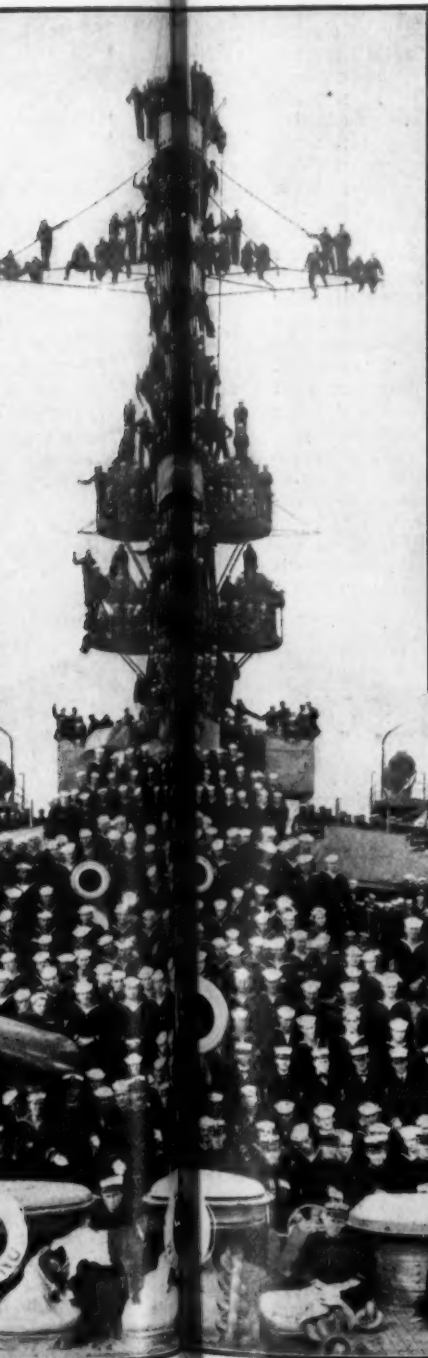


READY TO CROSS THE RIO GRANDE IN DEFENSE OF AMERICAN INTERESTS.



TOKIO FIRE MAKES 15,000 HOMELESS.

On Feb. 19th a fire started in the Salvation Army Hall, in the centre of a residential district of Tokio, and destroyed 3,000 buildings, including the Baptist Tabernacle and other churches and educational buildings. Tokio has an efficient fire department, but the buildings are small, closely crowded, and burn like tinder. The money loss was \$2,500,000 and about 15,000 people were left homeless.



The Cost of Intervention.

President Taft's Mexican policy has called forth the admiration of all Europe. He has stated it in these words:

"Mexico, for two years has been a very sad picture to every lover of his kind, to every supporter of popular government. We must not take such action as will make them think we are moved by selfish purposes or cause them to arise against us. We must avoid intervention and pray for peace. I have no sympathy, none whatever—and the charge of cowardice does not frighten me in the least—with those who would prompt us for the purpose of exploitation and gain to invade another country and involve ourselves in a war, the extent of which we cannot realize, costing thousands of lives and millions of treasure. And when we had succeeded, what would we have? No, we must be patient in a case like Mexico."



WEIRD AND GROTESQUE DANCE OF TIBETAN PRIESTS.

The religion of Tibet and part of Mongolia is a form of Buddhism, with weird ceremonies not seen elsewhere. This drawing (by Eduardo Matania) shows a performance before the chief lamas of Mongolia. The actors appear in the roles of mythical characters and often of wild animals. When seen at night in the Himalayas, in the glare of the torches, it is an impressive and barbaric spectacle.



UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF A FAMOUS INVENTOR.

Mr. Hudson Maxim, who is here seen in unconventional pose with Mrs. Maxim, is the inventor of smokeless powder, Maximite, and other explosives for armor-piercing projectiles. His nephew, Hiram P. Maxim, inventor of the "Silencer" for firearms, is now perfecting a device for excluding noises from offices and sick-rooms, merely by turning a switch. It is designed to shut out even the noise of a boiler factory in an adjoining room. "A business man can be surrounded by the telephones of himself and his employees," he says, "and be so protected that he will hear only the ring of his own private wire, and he can carry on a private conversation with a dozen persons standing beside him without any of them hearing one word he is saying, although he will be perfectly audible to the party on the other end of the 'phone. A citizen can turn on his silencer at any time and be as perfectly isolated from sound as though he were in a city of the dead."

The Passing of the Dark Room

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

THE dark-room has always been the bugbear of amateur photography—but not because we are afraid in the dark. It has always been hard to find a place in the house that was really dark enough to work in during the daytime, and even when found it has been too much bother to equip it merely for occasional use. Worse yet, a dark-room is stuffy and insufferably hot in the summer-time—which is the season when we do most of our work. In our efforts to shut out every ray of light, we must of necessity shut out ventilation; and in July and August, that is not pleasant.

It was therefore another Emancipation Day when the announcement was made that the amateur could, at very small cost, provide himself with a small box that would make the dark-room as obsolete as the chemicals of the old wet-plate process. But at first nobody believed it possible that one could immerse a roll of film, of different kinds of exposure, and at the end of twenty minutes draw forth a string of perfectly developed negatives. It seemed to be a physical and scientific impossibility.

But it was true. If you will force your way into the workshop of those who to-day develop films in quantities, you will probably find that this is the method used. And wherever you go, you will encounter the most skillful amateurs using the little box for daylight developing, even though they may have at hand a dark-room fully suited to their purposes.

And it is all so simple that we wonder why we did not think of it first and make a barrel of money out of the thought. The little box itself is so small that the largest size (that for the 4-A Kodak) will go into the corner of a man's suit-case. Inside the box is a quart cup and a couple of reels; inside the cup is a roll of patent-leather belting. That is the sum total of the machinery, and the chemicals for developing look like a seidlitz powder. The final step of fixing is the same as in the dark-room method.

Just how simple the process is may be understood from a personal experience. I had never seen the tank developer until I took it out of the express package. Taking the little booklet of directions, I set up the machine, turned the crank, mixed my developer, immersed my film, and waited twenty minutes. Then I took it out and examined it, expecting to find it ruined but assured that after half a dozen experiments I should be successful. To my surprise, every negative on the roll was well developed—as well as any that I can turn out to-day, after several years' experience. And, in passing, it may be said that I have never lost a roll of film through fault of the machine, though I have lost them through defective technique in the dark-room.

Shortly after the initial experiment, I went on a long journey. Then I began to appreciate the convenience of the tank developer. I was at sea, with plenty of idle time. During the day I experimented with a new camera, taking pictures at random on deck, not knowing just how my lens was working. After I had exposed the roll, I went down to my stateroom, set up the developer, waited twenty minutes—and then I knew exactly whether I had correctly calculated the intensity of the light and the time of exposure. Incidentally, I knew whether it was necessary to make another exposure of any subject that I really wanted.

This is no unimportant matter to one on a voyage. There are fellow-passengers whose pleasant acquaintance you make. You line them up on the promenade deck and take their picture. Quite naturally, they want to see how it turns out. Under the old regime, you could promise



DAYLIGHT DEVELOPMENT SEVERELY TESTED.

The smaller picture shows the author using a tank developer on the hatch of a freight steamer off the coast of French West Africa in a tropical sun. Salt-water was the main source of supply, with fresh-water for the final washing. The upper picture shows the tank developer in use beside a creek in the hinterland of Liberia. In the center of the group of natives sits the old Mandingo king, on his leopard-skin chair. Half of the village came to witness the white man's magic.

to send them one; with the tank developer you can show them the result on the same day, before the ship has docked and taken you out of their lives. Once, I remember, an acquaintance came to me on deck and explained that he had a Cook's ticket for thirty days in Europe. He had planned to take the train immediately on arriving in Naples, in order to make the most of his limited time. After he came on board he discovered that his ticket called for a photograph of himself attached. This meant that he must remain at Naples long enough to have a photograph made. The tank developer solved the problem; on the same day he had a print that answered all purposes of identification.

Since then I have had experience with the tank developer in many lands, but especially in the tropics, where photography is a matter of difficulty and where a dark-room is a torment. It has never failed me, and the negatives so developed are among my chief trophies to-day. Of the two severest tests, one was made off the coast of French West Africa, when I was a passenger on a rusty freighter and without even the convenience of a stateroom. More appalling than anything else was the lack of a sufficient supply of fresh water; the best that I could do was to assure myself of enough drinking water to use in mixing my developer and in giving the film the last wash after it should be taken from the fixing bath. With my tank de-

veloper on a hatch in the brilliant light of an equatorial sun, I went ahead with the ritual as prescribed for normal occasions. When the film was developed and fixed, I washed it in sea-water, using a deck pail for the purpose. Then I gave it the final rinsing in fresh water and took it out in first-class condition. Unfortunately, I did not then know anything about the process of hardening film when manipulating it in high temperatures. Consequently, I had the mortification of seeing several negatives melt and run off like molasses while they were supposed to be drying. But those which I saved from melting make perfect prints even now.

The second severe test came far back in the African bush. I was in a climate of such humidity that it

seemed unwise to risk carrying undeveloped films all the way back to the coast. I therefore went down to the creek that ran by a small village and used hot creek water for developing. (Incidentally, I had the King and half the village hovering about me as spectators of the white man's magic.) Even here the development proceeded to a successful issue, though I lost some negatives by careless handling afterward, through ignorance of hardening processes.

Some months later I was on a similar trip into the bush. I made several dozen remarkable exposures but concluded to risk the humidity and develop at the coast later. When the time of development eventually came, I found every negative but one spoiled beyond hope. The cost of the lost films alone amounted to that of the tank developer, while the loss of the images on those films can never be calculated.

All the trouble in the development of films comes after the image is properly developed, and often after it is fixed. The processes soften the emulsion to such an extent (unless the amateur is where he can procure enough ice) that the long process of washing out the hypo either ruins the film or causes it to scratch and peel. Before setting forth on my last trip into equatorial regions, I submitted this problem to the Eastman Kodak Company and asked for help; they promptly replied with a formula of chrome alum and sodium bisulphite with which their experimenters were then working. I tested the method on shipboard between Manila and Java, in a dark-room below water-level, where the temperature caused the perspiration to roll off me in streams. The hardening preparation was mixed with the fixing bath, but the subsequent washing had to be done in a basin of water that was so warm that it seemed to have come from the hot-water tank. Not a negative was injured in any way—and I have been assured that water from a tea-kettle might have been used with the same result.

It is a mistaken idea of some amateurs that it is safer to hire the developing done. Nobody can be expected to take as much care in developing a roll of film as the one who has exposed it and is eagerly waiting to see the result. Time and again I have seen professional developers spoil rolls of film through carelessness or because of being crowded with work; the amateur rarely knew the truth, however, for it was explained that the lack of results was due to wrong exposure or to some defect of the camera.

With the tank developer and without bother, the amateur may be his own safe manipulator; and if he be in a tropical temperature, the addition of the hardener will solve all his problems. The formula of that hardener is no secret; it is not given here for the simple reason that it has probably been perfected by the Eastman Company since the experiment referred to.

An Earnest Plea for Efficiency in Religion

By COL. CHARLES A. CARLISLE, South Bend, Ind.

WE are prone to eulogize the masterpiece of a great artist—the achievement of commercial and financial development and the marvelous advancements made through human endeavor, but how often in our splendid successes and deliberations do we pay tribute to the refining influences of the Christian religion and recognize it as the great fundamental?

In history religion has often given poor account of itself, but the spirit of God has ever been its divine corrective. When religious devotees have sadly misunderstood both their religion and their God they have failed and have had to face rebuke and miserable discomfiture. So through stress and strain and storm, religion has come more and more into the sunlight of truth and peace and joy. In history the founder of the world's religion, Christianity, holds the supreme place. We date our periodicals, our commercial contracts, our meteorology, our educational, social, and civic, state and national events, from the beginning of the era which His advent into this world inaugurated. A.D. is testimony par-excellence to the transcendent character of the Master who founded the Christian religion.

So when we speak of efficiency in religion we do not speak of efficiency in something which has no place in history, or in the lifework of man. We need this great fundamental in the shop just as much as we do in the pulpit and what we need in the shop we need in the counting room, in the halls of legislation, upon the farm, up and

down every avenue of life, in the administration of all affairs, civic, state, national or private. Our progress, our domestic as well as our civic, state, and national life depend upon the efficiency of religion and it must be accepted as a fundamental. From the crude forms in which it appears among savage or heathen people it rises to the sublime forms inspired by Jesus Christ.

We need bear in mind also this is not efficiency in something which is at war with scientific thought and progress. Theology itself, as a metaphysical putting of religious belief, has fought many battles with science and lost them all. But in modern science, religion itself has nothing to fear. They are two different interests of the human soul and can have no cause for quarrel so long as each understands its own sphere and attends to its own business.

The greatest business in all the world is the Lord's business and you and I are preferred stockholders interested in its success, and the dividends that come to us will represent our peace and prosperity. If we have a desire to increase our dividends we must interest ourselves in God's business and I believe that means interesting ourselves in our neighbor. Notwithstanding all the controversies respecting the Bible and religion which modern times have witnessed and perhaps may witness in the future, religion claims the regard and devotion of more men who are thoughtful to-day than at any time in all the Christian centuries. The Christian religion is making gains, slowly

but surely. It invites scrutiny, the keenest scrutiny of the mightiest minds, for it knows that the mightiest minds will thus yield to its claims and become its ardent and loyal supporters.

In my busy life of more than twenty years upon the firing line, in advancing the product and the interests of the Studebaker business, and with nearly ten years prior to that, with the building of a great railway system I have had many opportunities to observe the life and ways of man, as I have fashioned my own and endeavored to make it serviceable and of use to others. Often the question has been asked and answered: Can a man live a Christian and useful life outside of the church? Personally, I like to feel that my God is with me when out upon the farm, in the bank, in the factory, out upon the highway of life and in the home. I belong to a church and to the Sunday school and take an active interest in both and I do this because I feel a closer fellowship with God. Perhaps there are just as poor representatives in the church as out of it, I often feel that I represent the poorest, but that is also true in citizenship and all affairs. I am going to try to help the other fellow and develop the highest efficiency of service, religious, political, social, commercial, scientific, and above all constructive helpful service, and the reason that I am going to try to do this is because I believe that is what God intends that I should do. I am sure to make mistakes and no doubt often some unfortunate will say that my religion

(Continued on page 288.)

A Sod from Old Ireland.

(Continued from page 276.)

"It ain't so bad as I thought," Hennesy murmured to himself, "here I've been thinking he sold me one of my own," and then aloud: "Well, losing a bit of sod's no great matter. I've got mor'n I can use. Take some of mine."

"But that ain't the point, Tim," Carrigan broke in impatiently. "I reckon I'd better tell you the out and out of it, though first off I wasn't going to. He might try some trick on you, and the Irish'd best stick together. An uncle of mine came over from Ireland last week, and he brought with him, —me paying the freight and all charges,— twelve pieces of the old sod,—twelve pieces from Ireland mind you, each one a foot square, and along comes this young snipe and swipes one,—like enough by now, not knowing the value of it, he's fed it to a goat, or planted it in a Jew cemetery."

"You're sure they're genuine?" queried Hennesy.

"Genuine! Didn't my uncle dig them, and didn't I pay the freight and all charges and now one of them's swiped,—swiped do you hear?"

Hennesy apparently did not hear, for with a far away look in his eyes he said half aloud:

"Won't Mary be glad—"

"What's that?" exclaimed Carrigan.

"I was just saying," Hennesy observed, "that Mary would be glad to know there's a bit of old Ireland so near—just—just at your place beyond the creek."

Millions for Luxuries.

HAVING become the leading luxury consumers of the world why should we complain of the high cost of living? Last October when art works to the value of \$14,000,000 were imported, luxury importations were running at the rate of a million dollars a day. For the calendar year 1912 imports of luxuries aggregated \$250,000,000. Of this sum \$70,000,000 was for art works; between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 for precious stones; a similar amount for laces and embroideries, and for cigars, cigarettes and smokers' accessories; for toys, \$9,000,000; champagne, \$5,000,000; feathers, chiefly ostrich, \$10,000,000; automobiles and perfumery, \$2,000,000 each. A quarter of a billion dollars annually is a big sum for any people to spend on imported luxuries. It is a big contribution to make, principally to Europe, for things which if need be we could get along without.

Some articles in the list represent the extravagant tastes of the rich, while others supply the extravagant desires of the people of moderate means. Without counseling doing away altogether with the use of luxuries, it is well within the bounds of reason to say that we could get along with much fewer than we have; and in view of the difficulty many people have in securing even the bare necessities of life, a curtailment of lavish expenditures by the rich upon pure luxuries would be productive of less discontent among the masses of the people.

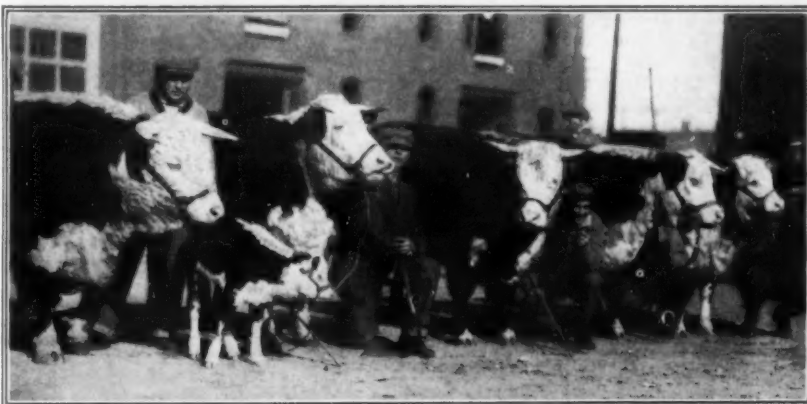
A Notable Western Live Stock Show

Scenes at the Denver (Col.) stock show where some of the finest cattle and horses in the world were exhibited to large and admiring crowds.



THE VERY BEST OF THEIR KIND.

First prize champion load of feeding cattle which sold to an Illinois farmer for 12½ cents per pound, live weight, the highest price ever paid for feeding cattle.



A DELIGHT TO THE FARMER'S EYE.

A group of prize Herefords which attracted general attention and which were held at a high price.



MAGNIFICENT DRAFT HORSES.

Swift's six-horse team, which, with its fine grooming and its handsome harness, made one of the most attractive features of the show.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



The Telescope of Speech

The astronomer, by the power of his telescope, becomes a reporter of the movements of a hundred worlds greater than ours, and the student of celestial activities millions of miles away.

He points his instrument at any spot in the heavens, and his sight goes rushing through space to discover and inspect a star hitherto unknown.

Up to the power of his lenses, his vision sweeps the universe.

As the telescope may be focused upon any star, so the telephone may be focused upon

any person within the range of its carrying power.

Your voice may be directed anywhere in the Bell System, and it will be carried across country at lightning speed, to be recognized and answered.

The telescope is for a very limited class, the astronomers. The telephone is for everyone.

At the telescope you may see, but cannot be seen. At the telephone you may speak and be spoken to, you may hear and be heard. By means of the Bell System this responsive service is extended to the whole nation.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

Deaf People Now

HEAR

Distinctly!
Clearly!
Perfectly!
with the

NEW 4-TONE Mears Ear Phone

The great, new electrical marvel for the deaf. Perfect hearing at last! This remarkable invention has four different sound strengths, four different adjustments, instantly changed by a touch of the finger. You regulate the instrument by a tiny switch to meet any condition of your ear or to hear any sound—low pitched conversation near you or sounds from any distance. The whole range of hearing of the healthy, natural ear is covered by this new 4-Tone Special Model Mears Ear Phone.

Special Limited Offer!

Write at once for our Special Introductory Offer on this new wonder. To advertise and quickly introduce this greatest of all inventions for the deaf, we are going to sell the first lot of these new four-tone phones DIRECT from our laboratory to users at the confidential jobber's price. This offer applies only to the first lot finished—a limited

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Mears Ear Phone Co.
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If you live in New York call at our office for free demonstration.
Mears Ear Phone Co.
Suite 9413
45 W. 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

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\$100 DOWN

The prices are from \$15 up, on terms of \$1 or more down (depending on size and style), and a small amount each month. You play on the Table while paying for it.

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Burrowes Tables are correct in every detail. They are used by experts for home practice. The most delicate shots can be executed with the utmost accuracy. No special room is needed. Table may be mounted on dining-room or library table or on its own legs or stand. Balls, cues, etc., free.

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On receipt of first installment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This ensures you a free trial. Write today for illustrated catalog, giving prices, terms, etc.

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IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1913 Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write at once for full particulars and special offer. **NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship anywhere in the U.S. without a cent deposit in advance, prepaid freight, and allow 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL, during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or don't wish to keep the bicycle, you may ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

LOW FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycle it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save 25 to 35% middlemen's profits by buying direct from us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offer.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderful low prices we can make you. We sell the highest grade bicycles at lower prices than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1 profit above factory cost. Bicycle Dealers, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—A limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at 50 to 75¢ each. Descriptive bargain list sent free. **TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE** rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and parts for all bicycles at half usual prices. **DO NOT WAIT**—but write today for our Large Catalogue beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Address: **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. S-174 CHICAGO, ILL.**

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Saves 1/2 food bill, 3/4 fuel, half your work, and food tastes better.
30 Days Free Trial
Complete outfit aluminum utensils free. Covers and cooking compartments lined with pure aluminum. Dust-proof, odorless. Write for Free Book and direct-from-factory prices.
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See Them BEFORE Buying These gems are chemical white sapphires—LOOK like Diamonds. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they easily scratch a file and will cut glass. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. All mounted in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. Write today for free illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure.
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Mysteries of Bank Robberies Explained

(Continued from page 272.)

amounts named in the money orders. These always tallied to the cent. The cashier then made out a check equal to the amount totaled by the adding machine. There seemed to be no loophole for falsification.

And yet the cash of the express company never tallied with its books. It was always short from \$15 to \$50 a day. Every entry in the books was gone over again and again. All the accounts of the express company with banks and firms were checked over. No error appeared. Still the cash each day showed a shortage. The shadow of doubt fell over every employee in this department of the company. Then a systematic checking of the totals of all adding machine slips presented was begun. As the cashier paid out checks in accordance with the totals, this seemed the only way in which a shortage could occur.

In due time, the youth from the bank presented his paid money orders with the adding machine slip. The cashier of the express company checked off the separate items. They corresponded with the amounts of the money orders. Next, he added up the total. This did not correspond with the total printed by the adding machine. Could the adding machine have failed in its mechanical calculations? This seemed to be the only explanation, but the adding machine company experts said stoutly that it was a physical impossibility for the machine to add incorrectly. Finally, under the pressure of the investigation, the young man broke down and confessed to the theft of nearly \$1,000 obtained through his clever manipulation of the adding machine. This is how he did it:

As he added up on his machine the amounts of the separate money orders he would pick out a small order and lay it aside. Then he would lift back the carriage from the machine, but strike the proper amount of the money order on the keys and pull the lever. By this trick he permitted the mechanical brain of the machine to record the amount on the purloined money order, but did not permit it to register this amount on his long slip of paper. When he pulled the lever the type belt struck out, but the carriage had been thrown back and no impression was made. Then the youth turned the roll of paper back one space so that when he pulled the lever on the next amount it would be registered directly beneath the foot of his column and no blank space would show where one amount had not been printed on the slip. When he came to total his account the faithful mechanism of the machine added correctly, including the amount he had not permitted the machine to record on the slip. The cashier paid out on the adding machine slip's total. The young man would get his small money order cashed during noon hour, when the express company's cashier was at lunch.

It took a bonding company's detectives two years to solve the mystery of the disappearance of a package of paper currency, amounting to \$5,000, from the cage of the teller, and before the mystery was solved, the bank's runner, upon whom the shadow of a doubt had fallen, died of a broken heart. The runner had spent a lifetime in the bank's employ. He was one of its most trusted employees and at times was assigned to duty in the cage of the receiving teller assisting him in counting large amounts of money to be sealed in packages. He was employed in this capacity one day when the express company delivered to the teller, a package containing \$5,000 in new bills, shipped to the bank from a country correspondent. The teller counted the money, signed the receipt and placed the package on a shelf above his window. The runner continued in the cage until after the noon hour, taking the place of the teller while he went to lunch.

When the teller returned the package containing \$5,000 was found to be missing. The bank's president suspected the runner and endeavored to persuade him to confess. The runner, with tears streaming down his cheeks, swore solemnly that he had not taken the money. He was allowed to remain in his position, but died within a year. Neither was the teller discharged. So far as outward appearances went no money had been taken. As it was by the president's orders that the runner had been permitted, against the bank's regulations, to work in the teller's cage, the president made good the loss of \$5,000 from his personal funds. But the bonding company on the bonds of the teller and the runner was informed of

the theft and from that moment neither the teller nor the runner stepped from the doors of the bank but that they were watched until the night found them in sleep.

Two years later the teller went on a vacation to a city in the western part of the State. A detective employed by the bonding company followed him. The teller was seen to offer crisp new bills of large denominations in exchange for his purchases. These bills corresponded with those in the \$5,000 package which had mysteriously disappeared two years before. When confronted and accused, the teller told how he had taken the package and hid it in his locker when the runner working with him in his cage was busily engaged in counting a package of money. Then he had taken it home and buried it in his cellar, where it had remained for two years.

From the moment a man enters the service of a bank in any capacity, until he severs his connection with the bank and his accounts are audited and found to be correct, he lives in the zone of a spot light of greater intensity than that of the stage. He is the focusing point for the eyes of shrewd detectives employed by the bonding companies and no act of his goes unrecorded. He is watched day and night. Failure to remember this caused a young man employed in a New York bank to ruin what promised to be a splendid career. He came of a family of unblemished name and stood in the good graces of the president. He had obtained his position through personal influence, coupled with his ability as an expert accountant. The future was bright before him.

The period for his first summer's vacation came. He applied for his two weeks off, saying he was going to spend his time fishing, and named the place where he was going. Instead, he went to another city and spent his two weeks with undesirable company. When he returned to the bank at the end of his vacation, he was called into the office of the president and given his discharge without recommendation. The president surprised the young man by relating to him, day by day and hour by hour, what he had been doing with his time.

Moving Pictures in Colors.

THE Kinemacolor Company of America, through its President, Henry J. Brock, has just given a franchise to F. F. Proctor for his circuit of vaudeville and picture houses, for the photoplays in natural colors which are being produced under the direction of David Miles in Los Angeles, as well as the scenic and current news features of the allied Kinemacolor companies abroad. This will be recognized as one of the most important moves in the world of the "movies," where the Kinemacolor exhibitions, like the Balkan War and Panama Canal scenes, as well as the colored photoplays which have helped William Morris make a real "Wonderland" out of the New York Theater, are independent drawing attractions to be reckoned with. Mr. Proctor, who was a pioneer in the "moviery" field, has proved his perspicacity by annexing the greatest novelty of the decade,—there seems no limit to what Kinemacolor can and is likely to do in the line of naturalizing photoplays.

A Grim Prophecy Comes True.

ON June 29, 1911, at the beginning of the Madero regime in Mexico, LESLIE'S published an article by Mr. G. A. Martin, of El Paso, predicting that Madero would prove a man not big enough to control Mexico and that the country was tottering to its ruin. Again, on March 7, 1912, the same writer showed in LESLIE'S that his prediction had already been verified; that "the little nervous spiritualist" had failed to make good. At that time the malcontents were beginning to cause such an upheaval in many of the states that Mr. Martin looked upon American intervention as inevitable. The task of restoring Mexico to peace, he thought, was far beyond the ability of Madero.

With the exception of the final act of intervention, Mr. Martin's forecast has been verified. And at the moment of writing this, it is by no means certain that even the crossing of the Rio Grande may not shortly become an unavoidable American obligation. Meanwhile, LESLIE'S congratulates its correspondent upon his ability to see over a hill.

THIS 17 JEWEL ELGIN IN 25 YEAR GOLD CASE ONLY \$12.75

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Now—during this Special Sale—is a splendid time to buy a fine Watch. We would like to send you this 17-Jewel Elgin in hand engraved 25-year gold case for your inspection. It sells regularly at \$20.00. We save you nearly one half. If you answer this advertisement you can buy it for \$12.75.

NO MONEY DOWN We don't want you to send us one cent. Not a penny. Merely give us your name and address that we may send you this handsome Watch on approval, after you receive it and want to \$2.00 A MONTH keep it, then you pay us only

If you don't want to keep it, send it back at our expense. You assume no risk whatever in dealing with us. You do not buy or pay a cent until we have placed the watch in your hands for your decision. We ask **NO SECURITY, NO INTEREST.** No red tape—just common honesty among men. If this offer appeals to you write today for

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Engagement and Marriage.

SO timely were the lectures on "Engagement and Marriage" delivered to the Rockefeller Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York, that the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has printed them in booklet form as a part of their Sex Education series. Orrin G. Cocks was the lecturer, and he has packed into the five lectures a vast amount of just the sort of instruction concerning marriage and the sex life that every young man ought to have. Too often young men have learned nothing of these most important questions in the right way or from the proper sources. The whole subject is here treated with perfect frankness. Mr. Cocks begins with the language of the service book, that marriage is a most holy estate, to be entered into "reverently, discreetly, advisedly, soberly and in the fear of God." The economic basis of marriage is first taken up, the treatment being particularly with reference to the conditions of income and expense prevailing in a city like New York.

The conclusions as to salary necessary before marriage, the disposition of income after marriage, etc., depend of course upon many local factors and conditions which those not living in a large city could easily make for themselves. There is the danger of waiting too long for the realization of financial ambitions before taking the step. As Mr. Cocks points out, "Many a girl, living in a comfortable home and having practically everything she desires, would be willing to deny herself many of these things for the man she loves." So it has been from the beginning of human society. The general conclusion is reached that the best time for a man to marry is between twenty-one and twenty-six, and the wife may wisely be a little younger than the husband.

In the matter of common interests, standards and ideals, the lecturer gives some wise counsel. "Besides the thing we call love," says he, "the most important quality for both to possess is the thing we call trust—implicit trust, one in the other, under all conditions, in all sorts of places, among all sorts of people. If you have that feeling toward the woman you are engaged to, wherever she is, you need not worry about conditions after you are married. It is also essential that she have the same feeling toward you."

Fearlessly and in the plainest terms the physical side of marriage is discussed. A false sense of modesty has too long neglected this part of preparation for matrimony, and our young men and young women have suffered in their married lives to that extent. If spoken of at all these topics have been talked of in bated breath or from a vulgar point of view. Many a young man has made the fatal step which has planted in his system without knowing in an accurate or scientific way the danger he was running. These lectures treat the sex problem in all its bearings in the plainest manner, and no young man who heard them when delivered or who now reads them will lack the necessary warning and information.

STRENGTH

Without Overloading the Stomach.

The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day, as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand.

He can't be alert, with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A California business man tried to find some food combination that would not overload the stomach in the morning, but that would produce energy.

He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with one of sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, is delicious as the cereal part of the morning meal, and invigorates me for the day's business." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The position taken, it goes without saying, is that of the single standard for the sexes, the man bringing to the marriage altar the same degree of social purity he expects of his wife. Nor do the lectures stop with marriage. The married state is treated from the same high scientific and moral level. With the advice to "establish, immediately after marriage, religious forms like grace, common prayer, church connections and generous giving," the booklet closes. Altogether it is a most valuable discussion for any young man to read. Were marriage always entered into and homes established according to its directions, the divorce mills would have nothing to grind. Copies of the booklet may be procured for twenty-five cents each from the Association Press, 124 E. 28th Street, New York City.

A Legend of Erin.

When Erin's sons went out to war
In stirring times of old,
They had no waving battle-flag
To lead their heroes bold,
But with them rode a harper gray,
Who bore a harp of gold.

The army camped at fall of night
Within a dewy glade,
The harper found a mossy couch
Beneath the blackthorn's shade,
And on a bed of shamrocks green,
His harp of gold he laid.

Behold! a square of emerald silk
Next morn before him lay,
And on it, lo! his golden harp
Returned the sun's first ray,
The banner Ireland carries still
Upon St. Patrick's Day.

MINNA IRVING.

The Way to Help.

THE spirit of helpfulness on the part of employer toward employee has other ways of showing itself beside through the pay envelope, shorter hours, sanitary surroundings, vacations, etc. The best sort of help is that always which enables one to help himself. This many firms and corporations have been doing for several years through schools for their employees, perfecting them in the theoretical and technical side of their work so as to increase efficiency and make advancement certain. The movement has so far progressed as to bring about the organization of the National Association of Corporation Schools, which held its first annual convention at New York University Jan. 24, 1913.

About fifty corporations representing thirty-one different industries were represented as charter members of the association. The new organization will be a clearing house for interchange of ideas, the collecting of valuable data as to the success or failure of experiments in the conduct of such schools, and will give to the movement all the other advantages of co-operative effort. Principals of high schools have expressed a desire to shape certain courses so that students leaving the high schools may continue their studies in the corporation schools. Cornell, New York University, University of Pennsylvania, Tufts College and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute all sent representatives to the convention to assist in launching the plan.

This may be paternalism on the part of employers but it is the sort of paternalism that makes men better citizens, more efficient workers and more successful financially in their chosen field. It will be difficult to imagine any ambitious young man who wants to better himself not taking advantage of the opportunity it offers.

A Unique Review.

THE *Constructive Quarterly*, whose first number bears date of March 1, 1913, breaks new ground in the field of reviews. This new "journal of the faith and work and thought of Christendom" will be a forum where the leaders in scholarship and service of all nations and all churches—Greek, Roman, Anglican and Protestant—shall each speak to one another and to the world concerning the things held by them to be vital to Christianity. Its editorial board includes representative scholars and religious leaders of America, England, Germany, Russia, committees representing the Roman Catholic Church, while additional members will be added from the Continent and the Orient. The *Quarterly* is to be edited by Mr. Silas McBee, late of the *Churchman*, and author of "An Irenic Itinerary," a notable book describing a journey to the churches of Russia, Egypt, Palestine and Constantinople. No other man is so well qualified by temperament and wide acquaintance as Mr. McBee to enlist the support of representatives of all branches of the Christian Church.

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(March 23rd.)

Swift's Little Cook has prepared the daintiest and most appetizing breakfast for you.

Swift's Premium Bacon

Sweet, savory, mild, and known the world over for highest quality. Sliced evenly and thin, and sold in sealed glass jars, or in the piece at all dealers.

Look for the legend "U. S. Inspected and Passed" on all the meat food products you buy.

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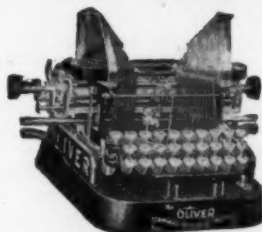
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Gentlemen: Ship me an Oliver Typewriter, Model No. 3, for trial. If entirely satisfactory, I agree to remit \$4.00 within five days from date I receive machine and \$4.00 each month thereafter for nine months, until the full purchase price of \$56.00 is paid. Otherwise I will return the typewriter to you at your expense. It is understood that the title will remain in your name until the purchase price is paid in full.

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If we had to sell this same typewriter through salesmen we would have to charge \$100.

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It is the finest example of modern up-to-date typewriter construction—it is the machine chosen by the big firms and corporations, because their experts know that it will do the finest work and wear the longest without repairs. It is the typewriter that will give you the most pleasure and the best service. It has the features that you want on a typewriter: Visible writing, universal keyboard, automatic line spacing, double type-bar, downward stroke, speed

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In learning typewriting as an occupation, the Oliver should be chosen because Oliver operators are in greatest demand and command the highest wages.

If you want a typewriter for your own use exclusively the Oliver is the most simple and most easily learned. It's a wonderfully handy machine for making out bills, statements, writing on labels or cards. It is not so heavy but that it can be moved about easily.

If you are a business man you know of the Oliver and this is a chance to save \$41.50.

Each machine is a perfect machine and is complete with a metal carrying case, cleaning and oiling outfit and a complete illustrated instruction book.

Make One of These Typewriters Your Property

The purchase is easy. After using the typewriter in your own home or office, finding out how smoothly it runs, how easy it is to write on, satisfying yourself in every particular, then send us only \$4 and \$4 a month thereafter, until the coupon price of \$56 is paid. It will pay for itself and more.

There will be no delay—no formality. The typewriter will be shipped promptly.

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It is a marvelous synthetic gem, the most remarkable triumph as yet achieved by the oxy-hydrogen blow pipe—it absolutely defies detection with the naked eye and only costs one-tenth the price of diamonds—why then pay thirty times the price of

Remoh Gems

They are cut and faceted exactly like diamonds and we set them only in 14k Solid Gold Mountings. When worn, it is impossible for any one to realize that they are not genuine diamonds. We employ the best expert diamond setters and use mountings exactly like those used for best diamonds.

Read What Some Who Have Bought, Worn and Tried Remoh Gems, Say

We have thousands of others on file. Howard Gregory, Cameron, W. Va., Says: "The Remoh ring I received some three years ago is as fine as new. It certainly is 'some stone,' perfectly cut, and bright forever. It has been up against a number of genuine stones, but the difference could not be detected even by our home jeweler. 'Put it alongside a real diamond and you can't tell them apart.'"

Walter Barnes, Portland, Me., Says: "I am perfectly satisfied—have worn my Remoh ring continually, am in oil and acid and all kinds of work and find when it is cleaned that the brilliancy and luster is as perfect as any diamond valued at \$25."

Dwight Nage, Fitchburg, Mass., Says: "I took my Remoh to a jeweler and asked him if it was a diamond or not. He looked at it through a glass, then tried to file on it, then he turned around and said that he 'guessed it was a diamond all right.' That is almost as good a compliment as possible."

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See for yourself—Look at the Remoh—then decide if you can tell the difference—costs you nothing to make the examination. We send you, prepaid, any piece of jewelry you want set with Remoh Gems for your two days' examination and approval. Remember, you get a binding legal guarantee for life with every purchase.

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This Jewel Book attractively displays a large and varied assortment of Remoh Jewelry—Rings, Pins, Studs, Brooches, Ear Rings, etc., and full description of the wonderful Remoh Gem. A copy is yours free.

SPECIAL NOTE—Unscrupulous dealers and fakers in many localities are offering worthless products as Remoh Gems, thereby causing much dissatisfaction through their frauds. Genuine Remoh Gems can be bought ONLY direct from us. We have no agents.

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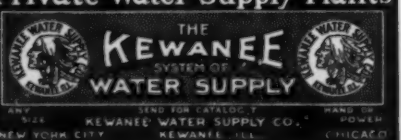
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ever shown in one collection. We send a full set of 12 in handsome Art Portfolio, packed flat and safe delivery guaranteed, together with lifelike miniatures of 10 other beautiful and catchy den pictures, for only 50c. coin, money order or U. S. stamps. Read at once. Money back if not satisfied. Or send \$1.25 for same set hand-colored.

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Business Men Waking Up.

By L. M. BOWERS.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The writer of this article is officially connected with a dozen industrial enterprises, including the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, employing in all some 40,000 men. This is his 46th year in active business and he has never had a strike, although employing both union and non-union men in "oper shop" for the most part.

Is the tide turning? Yes! Business men are beginning to wake up to the fact, that there can be no continued prosperity in this country, or escape from disaster or destruction, with matters going on as they have been going for the past few years. That in the evolution from the destructive competitive system, there have been crooked and unsavory transactions on the part of corporations, there is no one who will dispute, but comparatively few have suffered outside of the promoters and their get-rich-quick victims.

The panic of 1907-08 was ushered in by Judge Landis's decision in the Standard Oil case, which inspired the administration to begin their prosecution of corporations regardless of the consequences. That we have pulled through without disaster, is one of the most remarkable things that has ever been experienced in this or any other country on the face of the earth. These persecutions by the administration, bad as they are, do not rank with the muckraking brood that have cursed this land during the past few years.

The dirty yellow newspapers catch the rabble, but the equally dirty magazines ensnare a little better class, while the magazines that have ranked among the best have been drawn into the net from self interest and open their columns to writers calling themselves socialists, but there is no dividing line between them and the anarchists. The latter class have done more harm than any of the others because of their high standing among decent folk. Then a class of ministers have made their pulpits little less than political stumps, in their silly notion that to attack the men of wealth makes them popular with the masses.

The president of an important college told the writer recently that he was compelled to seek business men of wide experience to deliver lectures to his students, because of the unsound notions of so many professors on economic and social matters and even on religious subjects. The danger of this higher class of muckrakers is in their being able to get a hearing among decent business and professional men.

That the tide is turning, is evident when speakers who know the truth first hand face large audiences and are able to secure the hearty approval of nearly every one, when the other side is presented, and they are challenged to upset the presentation of the facts in regard to the integrity and unimpeachable character of our greatest business men, whether in corporations or in private affairs.

What can business men do to clean up the rot that these muckrakers and demagogues have dumped upon our door steps? C. W. Post furnishes one mighty substantial plank, in his article in LESLIE'S of January 23: "Let business men who advertise refuse to give our enemies a line." Let those who have no wares to place before the public make it a point to give the constructive magazines their support. Give away copies, cut out editorials and mail them to strong men of your acquaintance and ask them to enlist in defense of a common cause, most vital for the preservation of our form of government and the rights of corporations to a fair deal.

I am persuaded that it is my duty to fight these muckrakers as it would be to enlist to fight an invading army coming to our shores. It is worth while to maintain our commerce and increase our business at home and abroad and to stand by the great business men of this the greatest commercial nation under the stars of heaven.

Good Living in the Frozen North.

By C. T. CONOVER.

WE were discussing good living over our coffee and cigars in a Seattle club. My companion was a much traveled man and, incidentally, a Yukon "Sourdough." "Yes, of course," said he, "we live on blubber and sour bread with an occasional treat of pork and beans and baking powder biscuits. You know about as much about it as Uncle Sam does about Alaska, and by—Sir—" This started a flow of language not necessary to be repeated. "Now," he continued, "the best eating I ever met up with in my life was on the Yukon, except maybe one place in London and that wasn't any better. Of course, not on the American Yukon where the poor devils are hanging on by

their eyelids, hoping the Government is going to loosen its strangle hold before their last breath is gone and where many have already loosened their grip and dropped their wad and some of them their lives, poor cusses—oh, no, not there but on the Canadian side where the Government not only permits development but has an old-fashioned idea that it even pays to encourage it.

"You smile, eh? Well, just cast your eye over this program of eats and let me tell you that Lake Superior whitefish haven't anything on those caught fresh out of the Yukon and that there isn't anything in the fodder line you can't get in Dawson if you have the price, even to Eastern oysters on the half shell at \$1.50 for six and two fresh ranch eggs for \$1.00," and he handed me the following:

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Christianity's Growth.

PROPHETS of despair have never contributed much to progress. Always the part of wisdom to face the facts, it should be done in a hopeful spirit. The Rev. Dr. Z. T. Sweeney, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Disciples Church of New York, after quoting in a sermon a large number of Scripture passages showing that it is the purpose of God to give the dominion of this world to Christ, gave figures depicting Christianity either standing still or gaining so slowly that he saw no hope of their promises of the Scripture being soon fulfilled.

It is quite true that church membership in the United States and in Europe has not grown in recent years as it might have done, but along with many lesser factors that have helped to bring this about has been the unsettling transitional period in religious thought through which the churches have been passing. It is now high time that the churches should again witness large gatherings which shall more than keep pace with growth in population. When one considers the non-Christian world, the results do not at all justify the despair which Dr. Sweeney feels. The marvel is not that so little has been accomplished, but that the results have been so great in the era of modern missions.

Home churches are often "barren," i. e., have no accessions on confession of faith, but not so the Christian churches in the foreign field. These average between nine and ten accessions yearly, while Protestant missions as a whole average 3000 converts every week. Christian missions in Mohammedan countries do not, of course, show any such record as this, for when a Mohammedan turns Christian it means literally at the risk of his life. But even in Mohammedan lands the growth in church membership does not adequately represent the potency and influence of Christianity. The outlook for the world's evangelization was never more hopeful than to-day.

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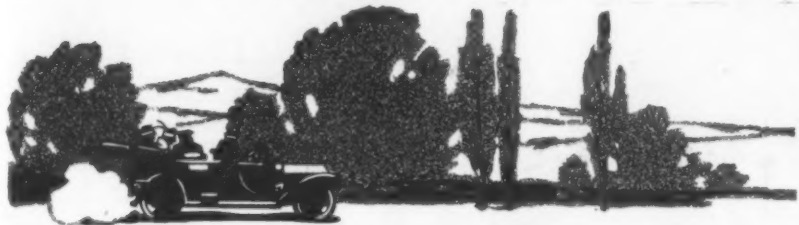
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Motorists' Column

Automobile Bureau

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Automobile Bureau, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

THE MOTORCYCLE TO-DAY.

It cannot but be admitted that the motorcycle, in order to attain the position that it holds to-day, has had to overcome a deal of popular prejudice. Like every innovation or other radical departure from or improvement on the old order of things, the motorcycle has overcome many an obstacle, and chief among these was the ignorance or carelessness of a certain class of riders who delighted in tearing through town with cutouts open and the unmuffled exhaust seeming to explode directly into the eardrums of the nearby pedestrians. But a new order of things has come about; motorcycle riders have been taught that but little power is gained by an open cutout; manufacturers have designed motors with ample power and mufflers with no back-pressure; and the public has accepted the motorcycle as a necessity. No longer is it the "poor man's motor car;" as the owner of a hundred-ton ocean-going yacht may take delight in a forty-mile-an-hour-spin in his twenty-foot hydroplane, so can the wealthy automobilist and driver of ten-thousand-dollar cars find pleasure and sport in the mile-a-minute clip of his two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar two-wheeler. A vehicle that can travel at sixty miles an hour on a foot path, that can run well over a hundred miles on a gallon of gasoline, and the upkeep of which is so low that it becomes almost negligible, is bound to become popular with all classes of users—a truth already well attested by the fact that this season will see almost a hundred thousand new machines on the roads of this country. But the social and commercial sides of the subject have not been overlooked; the motorcycle need no longer be the single-passenger affair with which we are all familiar. By means of an easily-attached extra seat and third wheel, the most comfortable accommodations imaginable are furnished for a second passenger, and a vehicle capable of extended "family touring" is thus formed. For commercial purposes, the chair may be replaced by a delivery body capable of carrying 300 pounds of packages, and owing to its high speed, such a vehicle can easily do the work of two horses and light wagons. And yet the use of the motorcycle as a two-passenger vehicle or as a delivery car does not interfere in the least with its utility as a high-speed "single tracker," for the seat or body may be detached in a few moments with the aid of nothing but a wrench.

There is such a variety of phases to the utility of the present-day motorcycle, and such an intense amount of interest in the subject on the part of the average American citizen, that LESLIE'S was prompted to issue a special motorcycle number on October 31st, last. This number aroused such enthusiasm for the motorcycle among the readers of LESLIE'S that inquiries regarding motorcycles and requests for manufacturers' addresses came in by the hundreds. This interest has been growing ever since until now a good size percentage of the total number of inquiries received by the Automobile Bureau relates to the selection, care, and operation of motorcycles. As a tribute to this large portion of readers, a great part of the next issue of LESLIE'S will be devoted to motorcycle articles and photographs. These will deal with the motorcycle in its largest sense, and will fully cover the practical, pleasurable, and commercial aspects of the subject. The modern motorcycle has grown to be well-nigh a necessity, and the time has come that it should be treated as such.

Questions of General Interest

Package Delivery.

I. C. D., Conn., inquires: "I have an ice cream and confectionery business, and have to make deliveries to customers, some of whom live at a distance of five or six miles from my factory. The loads never aggregate more than 300 pounds at a time, and I have been wondering if it would pay me to supplement my single horse and wagon with a light delivery car."

The lightest of the four-wheeled delivery cars have a load capacity of about 600 pounds. As this seems to be double the amount of your normal delivery load, I would recommend that you investigate the three-wheeled machines, and delivery body attachments for motorcycles. Complete equipments of this type can be obtained at prices ranging from \$300 to \$450, and as such vehicles are small and easily handled, you will find that the average speed will probably be above that of the larger four-wheeled car that cannot pass through such small traffic openings and that requires a larger space in which to turn. Delivery bodies having a capacity of about 300 pounds can be obtained that can be attached directly to a motorcycle in a few moments, and as the equipment includes the frame and third wheel, you may use your motorcycle either as a pleasure or commercial vehicle.

Motorcycle Drives.

D. A. D., Del., asks: "Which is the better type for a motorcycle, the belt or the chain?"

While both types will be found on good makes of motorcycles, each serves a somewhat different purpose. The belt drive is well adapted to low-powered, inexpensive machines, as it furnishes a flexible means of transmitting the power from the motor to the rear wheel. By means of varying the tension on the belt, it may be slipped when the motorcycle is first started or when the machine is climbing a hill. It thus replaces a clutch to a certain extent, and is therefore well adapted to those low-priced models on which a clutch would be too expensive a luxury. For transmitting high powers from motors provided with a clutch, however, the chain is undoubtedly the best type, for it is strong, positive in action, and cannot slip. It will not stretch to any great extent, and it will run for thousands of miles without more attention than the application of a few drops of oil or some graphite occasionally. It may be said that the belt drive is going out of use on the modern

machines, but this is hardly the truth. Where the power of the motorcycle has been increased, or the expense of construction made greater, it is probable that a change from belt to chain drive will be found. But on the inexpensive models, in which simplicity is combined with low cost of construction, the belt drive still stands pre-eminent.

Removing Radiator Obstruction.

T. W. R., Ind., writes: "My motor seems to overheat easily, and I am almost certain it is due to incrustations formed on the inside of the radiator tubes. What solution can I use that will dissolve this formation?"

The incrustation of which you speak is probably a deposit of lime formed by the use of "hard" water in your radiator. The simplest solution that you can use to prevent this formation is a teaspoonful of common baking soda added to the water in the radiator once each month.

Inexpensive Hydroplanes.

W. O. W., Ohio, asks: "Can a well-designed hydroplane now be obtained for a moderate sum, or are they still the expensive racing machines that they were a few years ago?"

The price that you will have to pay for a hydroplane, with engine and all equipment, depends entirely upon the speed that you may desire it to attain. For \$4000 and \$5000, hydroplanes guaranteed to attain a speed of 40 miles an hour may be bought. Above this figure, the cost increases out of all proportion to the increase in speed. A recently-completed hydroplane guaranteed for speed of sixty miles an hour is said to have cost \$65,000. But small hydroplanes may be had for \$1000 and less. A 16-foot hydroplane, complete, with a guaranteed speed of 28 miles an hour can be bought for an even thousand dollars, while some smaller ones of a lower power that will serve to drive them at half of this speed will cost less than \$500. It may thus be said that in its lower speeds, the hydroplane will cost no more than the displacement boat of half its speed; but that there is practically no limit to the price of the bona-fide racing machine. Boats of the first class have become so standardized that we pay only for labor and material; but these become of secondary importance in the construction of speed craft, and it is design that costs the more.

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G. W. J., N. S., says:—(1) "My jump spark coil was under salt water for several hours. I dried it out and it worked all right for two weeks until I laid up my boat. I wish to know if it will be all right in the spring or will it be liable to rust or be injured in any way during the winter." (2) "Will four dry batteries give sufficient current for each cylinder?"

(1) As long as your coil was apparently uninjured by its submersion in the salt water and seems to perform its work well, it is hardly probable that it is injured seriously, and there is therefore no reason to suppose that it will not give you good service next season. It has had ample time to become thoroughly dried out, and it is evident that the water did not penetrate the wax covering that surrounds the windings, for had this been the case, the coil would certainly have become short-circuited. The vibrator and magnet are the portions that would show the effects of the water first, but as long as rust and corrosion had not set in, there is every reason to suppose that your coil is exempt from this trouble. (2) One set of batteries will serve for all the cylinders of a motor when the connections are made properly. If you mean to ask if four batteries for every cylinder are sufficient—thus indicating sixteen for a four-cylinder motor—your estimate is too high, for a multi-cylinder motor requires no greater amount of current for ignition than does one of the single-cylinder type. A motor will run well on four new dry cells, but you will obtain better and more lasting results by the use of six batteries giving an average voltage of nine.

Carburetor Trouble.

C. R. A., Ohio, says: "I purchased a motorcycle last season, but it will not run on the spark now at all. I have to keep the gasoline turned on or it will stop. The gasoline seems to leak all around the carburetor and the motor does not seem to develop sufficient power."

It is hardly to be expected that your engine will run when the gasoline is turned off and I do not exactly understand how you would expect any satisfactory results under these conditions. It is evident from the latter portion of your letter, however, that the carburetor is flooded, thus giving too rich a mixture to the cylinders. The float needle valve should be ground into a new seat, so that the gasoline will not leak through. I would advise you to take your machine to the dealer from whom you purchased it in order to have the carburetor thoroughly overhauled.

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effectively and in the most satisfactory manner by purchasing at this time standard First Preferred Stocks which not only give a larger yield than can be obtained from sound bonds and real estate mortgages, but are issued under such restrictions that investors have their principal safeguarded in much the same way were they to invest in mortgage bonds. In addition, they are as well suited to the man with \$100 to invest as the one with \$10,000. We wish to call particular attention to the stock just described in Circular LH which will be sent on request.

Pomroy Bros.

Members New York Stock Exchange since 1878

30 Pine Street New York

TWENTY dollar speculations are not taken. Twenty dollar investments are.

Send for Booklet 4—Partial Payment Plan.

John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange

MAIN OFFICE—74 BROADWAY
Uptown Office—421 Street and Broadway
NEW YORK**Investors**

Wanting to buy Listed Stocks or Bonds for investment and are not prepared to pay in full for them can arrange with us to have them carried on a reasonable margin.

Correspondence is solicited.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BROS.Members New York Stock Exchange
45 Wall Street New York**"The Bache Review"**

The Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors interested.

Advice to individual investors given on request.

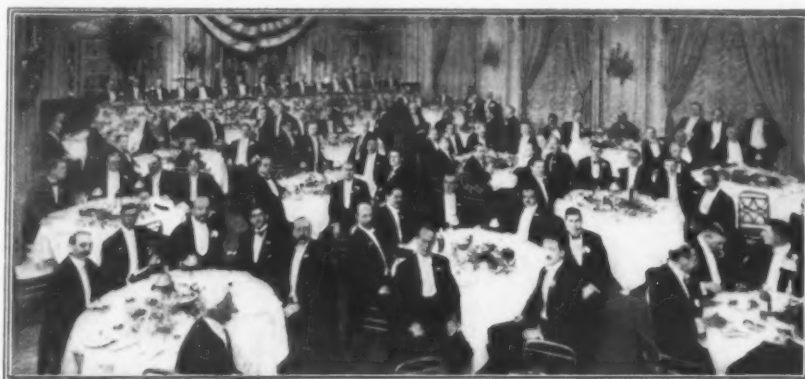
FARM MORTGAGES

Bearing 6% Interest

First liens on improved farms. Original papers held by the investor. Principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable at Hanover National Bank, N. Y. Thousands of satisfied customers for references.

We've been doing the same thing FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS

Write for particulars

The W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co.Capital and Surplus \$250,000.00
FORT WORTH TEXAS

BANQUET OF THE INTERNATIONAL STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION. It was organized for protection against unwise and unjust legislation, and held "its first session" at the Waldorf-Astoria, on Feb. 19.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGSON Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

WE are always borrowing trouble. It is the cheapest thing in the world to borrow. In the end, it is often the most expensive. Most of the things we worry over never happen. Disraeli used to say that enthusiasm and regret were both a waste of vital energy. These are not his exact words. I wish I could recall his felicitous expression. Real troubles are bad enough, but imaginary troubles are worse. Doctors find it easier to cure a real than an imaginary disease. The hysterical person is difficult to control.

The press dispatches from South Norwalk, Conn., the other day reported that a man was terribly shocked when he found a neighbor hanging to a beam in the attic of his home. He was so excited that instead of taking his knife out of his pocket and cutting the rope he rushed out and got a saw and sawed the beam in two twice. The man who attempted suicide was not quite dead by this time, but after an hour's work, the doctor revived him. We all do queer things some times. That is most of us do, for in this day of unrest, frenzy and excitement, the level-headed man or woman is an exception.

A wonderful exhibition of some of the most astonishing so-called pictures or paintings is going on in New York City. These pictures are of the "cubic" class. Everything is pictured in cubes so that the portrait of a lady is blocked out with squares and angles as if she was a real blockhead. People claiming to be highly artistic express their intense admiration of these monstrosities.

I have been trying to analyze their point of view. It took a Japanese to enlighten us. He says that the real artist lives in a higher realm of appreciation than the vulgar every-day painter and that these cubic pictures appeal to high artistic judgment because they are so unreal. He argues that the farther one gets away from reality, the more artistic he is. He says: "Our aim in the art is that of aesthetic and poetic feeling which conveys our emotion to you most truthfully. They go, purposely far away from the reality in order to get their feeling." This is like some theorists. The farther they get away from practical experience, the more beautiful their theories appear.

Our esteemed new President has a beautiful theory of "A New Freedom" which he is trying to put into practical operation. Let us see how he will succeed. He has my best wishes. I believe he is an honest, sincere, well-intentioned man. But experience is a better teacher than any school or university. Old Daniel Drew, one of the ablest financiers and railroad men this country has ever produced, could hardly write his name, but his business judgment was remarkable for its wisdom. It is a common thing to meet successful business men who have had only the most ordinary education so far as schools are concerned. I know some of these who would make much better cabinet officers than many men in the higher walks of life who have sought such places.

In the line of what I am saying, I may comment on the inability of some persons to realize what happiness means. Of course, happiness is a comparative expression. I have seen a child around the market place pick up a decayed orange or banana and eat it with relish and evident enjoyment. A well-fed child would not pick up discarded fruit and would be very unhappy if compelled to eat it.

A London cable, the other day, told of a young and brawny undergraduate of Oxford, who had just made a very successful and highly commended argument in the debating club. He was so elated that he went to his room and exclaiming "it is best to die when you are happy," pulled out a revolver, shot himself in the head and fell dead. This is a queer way to give expression to one's happiness, but I know of many a successful man and woman whose success has led to equally foolish exhibitions.

I can't imagine, for instance, why, when the country is prosperous under established economic policies, the great mass of the people should want to try a change. But that is the way of the world. We don't want to look at the landscape no matter how beautiful it may be. We want moving pictures. We don't care to listen to the tender strains of the violin or the melodies of the organ; give us the bass drum and the fire bell, if you want to get out the crowd. Let the people rule!

Wall Street is no better than the rest of us. With the magnificent crops of the past year, with an export business surpassing all record, with our industries busy and working men well paid, Wall Street remains in a complaining mood. Financiers are anxious because the trust busters and railway smashers are so vociferous. Capital is timid and when money shrinks from investment, Wall Street doubts and hesitates.

Uncertainty leads to distrust and distrust to suspicion and so everything halts. This condition of affairs cannot last unless the administration pursues a course so radical that it will jeopardize prosperity in every line of activity and that no one expects it to do. Wall Street will recover its equilibrium in due time. The prices of some of the high-class investment securities will look attractive to purchasers. I have been through many similar experiences in the past thirty years, and I have always noticed that the best opportunities for investment were to be found when the outlook seemed darkest, and when a good many wise heads thought it would be a great deal darker.

K., Jersey City: The Eastern Consolidated Oil Company is included in the list of obsolete securities and corporations. I can find no value.

M., Charleston, S. C.: The report of the commercial agency should be all that you would require, if you are looking for a permanent investment.

M., Mitchell, S. D.: The 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. first real estate mortgages of your local trust company ought to be safe if the property is well selected and not in the speculative belt.

W., New York: It has seemed to me that Southern Pacific, in view of its control of Central Pacific, which is so essential to the Union Pacific's welfare, ought to be worth all that it is selling for. Some who know the property well, believe it ought to be worth more than U. P. Of the two stocks, S. P. looks the cheaper in view of the present state of things, but this may change at any time. How far the completion of the Panama Canal will affect the transcontinental

(Continued on page 287.)

Safe 5½ and 6% INVESTMENTS

EVERY first mortgage bond, owned and offered by us, is a **direct first lien** on improved, income earning Chicago real estate of the highest class. In no case is the conservatively estimated value of the security less than double the total amount of the bond issue, while the annual income yield is much more than ample to insure prompt payment of principal and interest.

These bonds are legal investments for National Banks and for State Banks in Illinois and other states.

Write for the INVESTOR'S MAGAZINE and Circular No. 2463.

S.W. STRAUS & CO.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

What Counts Most?

The comfort of knowing that your funds are safely and wisely invested; or the anxiety of hazarding the savings of years in the futile search of a short cut to fortune. Let us send you our booklet

DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENT

It tells of a sensible, time-tried method of investment combining perfect safety, easy convertibility into cash and a liberal income yield. It has been called "a Text Book on Scientific Investing".

George H. Burr & Co.,

14 Wall Street, New York

Chicago Boston St. Louis San Francisco

\$250 \$500 \$1,000

First Mortgage 6% Bonds

Of a Prosperous Public Utility Company

1. Earns two and a half times its interest charges.
2. Operates under exclusive franchises.
3. Replacement value of property nearly double the entire bond issue.
4. Earns 9 per cent. on its capital stock.
5. Absolute first and closed mortgage.

Sold outright or on Small Payment Plan.

Price to yield about 6%.

Send for descriptive circular L-7.

BEYER & COMPANY

The Hundred Dollar Bond House

52 William St., New York

Dividends Quarterly at 7½% per annum

A Public Utility 6 per cent. Cum. Preferred Stock of substantial character in a Company conservatively managed and operating along lines of growing populations and increasing trade centres. Present earnings 2½ times over Preferred Stock dividend requirements. This stock should show an early market appreciation.

Descriptive Circular on request.

Kelsey, Brewer & Co.

BANKERS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

7%—ATLANTA, GEORGIA—7%

When honestly appraised a mortgage on real estate is the safest investment known. In Georgia 8% is legal. We frequently place such loans on improved Atlanta property. A Georgia Loan Deed is the last word in legal security. Ask for booklet.

REALTY TRUST COMPANY

Atlanta, Georgia

Capital, \$600,000 Surplus, \$400,000

ORDERS EXECUTED IN UNITED CIGAR STORES

COMMON AND PREFERRED

Circular on Request

SLATTERY & CO.
Dealers in Stocks and Bonds
Est. 1908 40 Exchange Place, New York

6% SURE When you purchase from us a mortgage on improved Georgia City or Farm property you take as little chance as is humanly possible. You receive from 6% to 7% and you can be sure of receiving it regularly. Your principal is amply protected. Let us send you our list of Loans and some very interesting and reliable literature.

SESSIONS LOAN & TRUST CO., Dept. C, Marietta, Georgia

6% NET For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 716. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kan.**7% Short Term Notes 8%**

Issued by wide margin of collateral. Makers rated in Dun and Bradstreet.

Amounts \$1,000 to \$5,000. Highest references.

William A. Lamson, Formerly National Bank Examiner

60 Wall St., New York, Room 2704. Est'd 1904.

We own and offer subject to prior sale the unsold balance of the seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock

of The Hart & Crouse Co. Utica, N. Y.

Manufacturers of the Well-known
Royal Heaters
Their Records Show
Average Dividends past 20 years 12%
Earnings nearly four times dividend
required for preferred stock
We recommend this stock as a
desirable investment.

(Circular No. 120 on application.)

BAYNE, RING & CO. Bankers

National City Bank Building
New York 55 Wall Street Philadelphia
Chicago New York City Boston



Going to EUROPE

Via the Baltimore-Southampton-Bremen service of the North German Lloyd means traveling in comfort and safety (excellent service—delicious meals) on large, modern ONE-CABIN steamers, at surprisingly small cost.

Write today for particulars of rates and sailings, and send 10c for valuable travel guide "How to see Germany, Austria and Switzerland" by F. C. L. Hilken, who tells with terseness and lucidity "what to see and how to see it"—a book of 100 pages, over 200 illustrations.

A. SCHUMACHER & CO., General Agents,
111 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 286.)

railroads, is a question some are seriously considering.

R., Bethany, Mo.: Any member of the New York Stock Exchange will buy or sell curb stocks, as a rule.

Money, Boston: The free book explaining the new system of investing money to which you refer is published by the Woodruff Trust Company, Joliet, Ill. Write to them for a copy of their booklet entitled "My Country."

Margin, Denver: You can buy listed stocks or bonds on a margin through any responsible stock exchange house. Walston H. Brown & Bros., members of New York Stock Exchange, 45 Wall Street, New York, solicit correspondence from any of my readers.

S., Central Islip, L. I.: Wabash Common will probably have a heavy assessment. Unless you can meet it, you better sacrifice your stock. If you do not pay the assessment the stock will be wiped out. 2. Union Bag & Paper, according to its report, is entirely solvent. It would be well to hold the common stock until the market recovers.

U., Chesterton, N. B.: 1. The value of the great Northern Ore Certificates is hard to find. Reports regarding it are not complete. I have no doubt that large areas of ore land are undeveloped in Canada and other sections. 2. Tariff changes might not directly affect Va. Car. Chem., but all business will be indirectly affected if the changes are radical.

Public Utility, Toledo: First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds in the denomination of \$250 and upward, of a prosperous public utility company that earns 9 per cent. on its capital stock, are being offered on a very convenient small payment plan by Beyer & Co., the \$100-Bond House, 52 William Street, New York. Write to them for their descriptive "Circular L. 7."

Safety, Providence, R. I.: It would be well to diversify your investments as most careful investors do. George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 14 Wall Street, New York, have compiled an interesting booklet entitled "Diversified Investments." This will be found very helpful. You can have a copy without charge by writing to Burr & Co. for it.

Inquirer, Brooklyn, N. Y.: The interest on some farm mortgages is payable at New York banks. For instance the W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co., Fort Worth, Texas, pay their interest at the Hanover National Bank, New York. These mortgages bear 6 per cent. interest and are first liens on improved farms. Write to the company for particulars.

K., Steubenville, O.: Such stocks as U. S. L. & H., Beet Sugar, Malt, Union Bag & Paper, and Goodrich Rubber, Com., must, of course, be regarded as speculative. Beet Sugar Com. is most likely to return a profit in dividends, but the possibility of free sugar is a drawback. The sooner the purpose of

the new administration is disclosed, the easier to forecast the future.

First Mortgage, Burlington, Vt.: The 5½ and 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds on improved Chicago real estate to which you refer are offered by S. W. Straus & Co., 1 Wall Street, New York. They are fully described in the "Investor's Magazine" and "Circular No. 2463," copies of which will be sent you if you will write to Straus & Co. for them. These bonds are legal investments for National banks and for state banks in Illinois and other states.

Real Estate, Portland, Me.: 1. I see no reason why real estate in such places as Detroit, Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis should not increase in value. The opening of the Panama Canal ought, also, to do much for the South and especially for cities along the Gulf. 2. The free map of Detroit to which you refer, and the booklet on Detroit real estate will be sent to any reader who will write for a copy to Burton, Weiss & Co., members of Detroit Real Estate Board, 602 Whitney Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Seven Per Cent, Atlanta, Ga.: United Cigar Stores Common recently declared a dividend (including an extra dividend) at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. It is said to be earning much more than this. It is not officially announced that it is on a 7 per cent. basis. The stock has recently been selling around par and is regarded favorably because of its large earnings. You can buy one share or more. Write to Slattery & Co., dealers in stocks and bonds, 40 Exchange Place, New York, for their special circular on this stock.

J. C. P., Chicago: Houston Oil, Com. has risen in the past year from 8 or 9 to more than twice that figure. The preferred, selling a little above 60 and paying its dividends regularly, is more attractive. The company owns a magnificent area of timber lands in Texas and it is said that oil was recently struck in its territory. It is on the possibility of the discovery of valuable oil fields and on the increasing value of its timber lands that the common has been bought for a long pull. It is quite a favorite in the Baltimore market.

Y., Huntington, N. Y.: 1. U. S. Steel Com. is very widely distributed. If the tariff legislation should scare the holders into a general selling movement, it might be difficult for the leaders to support the price. It is highly speculative at present. 2. It is not wise to sell a good stock like American Express at a time when it has suffered liquidation because of adverse conditions. The book value of the stock is almost equal to the selling price. 3. Colorado Fuel & Iron has capabilities of great developments. I would not sell it at a loss.

Hard Times, Rochester, N. Y.: 1. You can begin to speculate with any amount of money, from \$20 upward, or you can begin to make investments on this small basis if you adopt the partial payment plan which is fully described in "Booklet No. 4," published by John Muir & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. Write to them for a copy. 2. The weekly financial review to which you refer can be had by writing to J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, N. Y. It will give you a good idea of the prevailing currents of trade.

Safe Income, St. Paul: A first mortgage bond, secured by a public utility corporation of the best class is as good as anything and will give a better yield than a first mortgage railroad bond. For this reason, investors are now putting their money more freely in gas, electric and trolley propositions. P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York, are especially recommending for safety and income, a first lien bond on eight seasoned gas and electric properties in the Middle West. This bond yields nearly 5½ per cent. Write to Brooks & Co. for their "Circular No. 141X."

More Money, Atlanta, Ga.: To increase your income you would have to buy securities of a different character. The first preferred stocks of some of the sounder corporations give a very generous yield since stocks have declined, much greater than you can get from your mortgages. As you can buy any number of shares from one upward, these stocks look attractive to small as well as large investors. Pomroy Bros., members of New York Stock Exchange, 30 Pine Street, New York, have compiled a list of these stocks for their customers and any of my readers can have it by writing to the firm for their "Circular L. H."

Careful, St. Louis: 1. With the exercise of great care, you ought to be able to get 5 per cent. safely. Securities are now selling on a very attractive level. A. B. Leach & Co., dealers in investment securities, 149 Broadway, New York, are especially recommending to their customers, a high class investment yielding more than 5 per cent. Write to Leach & Co., for their "Circular H. L." 2. There is merit in many of the 6 and 7 per cent. securities offered especially in the South and West where interest rates are high. There is no reason why you should not write to those who offer these securities for their booklets of information, which will also disclose their references. Many of these securities can be bought by small investors with \$100, or a few hundred dollars to spare and by diversifying your investments, a larger income can be secured.

New York, March 6, 1913. JASPER.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad

On February 10th, 1913

Four Through Express Trains

Joined together

New York City

AND

Northern New England

(Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont)

"The Green Mountain Express"

Leave New York (G. C. Ter.) 8.03 A.M. Daily—via Springfield for Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, White River Junction, Wells River and Newport, Vt., arriving 9.15 P.M. Returning leave Newport 9.40 A.M. Arrive New York 10.35 P.M. Through Buffet Smoking Car, Parlor Car and Coaches.

"The Keene Express"

Leave New York (G. C. Ter.) 11.00 A.M. Daily except Sunday—via Springfield for Keene, N. H., arriving 5.40 P.M. Returning leave Keene 7.30 A.M. Arrive New York 2.05 P.M. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coaches.

"The Vermonter"

Leave New York (G. C. Ter.) 11.50 A.M. Daily—via Springfield for White River Junction, arriving 7.20 P.M. Returning leave White River Junction 9.00 A.M. Arrive New York 4.42 P.M. Through Buffet Smoker, Parlor Car, Dining Car and Coaches.

"The State of Maine Express"

Leave New York (G. C. Ter.) 8.10 P.M. Daily—via Springfield and Worcester for Lowell, Mass., Plymouth, N. H., Portland, Augusta and Bangor, Me., arriving 11.45 A.M. Leave Bangor 3.45 P.M. weekdays, 1.15 P.M. Sundays. Portland 8.40 P.M., arrive New York 7.05 A.M. Through Sleeping Car to Plymouth, N. H., to Portland, Me. Through Coaches to Portland, Buffet Sleeping Car to Bangor, Me. Daily except Saturday to Bangor, and except Sunday from Bangor.

Our ticket agents will give you full information. For Sleeping or Parlor Car space apply 171 Broadway or Grand Central Station, New York

The New England Lines

"My Country" is Free!

We are distributing a book explaining the new system of investing money.—The system adopted into America from France, following the research of the U. S. Government.

It is folly for any man or woman who has a dollar on which they wish to draw interest, to be uninformed regarding investments which mean so much to the nation and to each individual.

Earning money is only half the battle.

Securing absolute safety and high interest for your money requires knowledge and care. Do not grope in the dark.

Send for This Book—It Costs You Nothing

You owe it to yourself and to your country to be acquainted with the efforts the Government is making to place absolute safety and good interest within the reach of every American citizen. (10)

Write for "My Country" Now, and Read It

"The Illinois Mortgage Bank"

The Woodruff Trust Company, Joliet, Illinois

Operated under the Supervision and Examination of the State of Illinois

Travel In Comfort



When you travel, be comfortable.

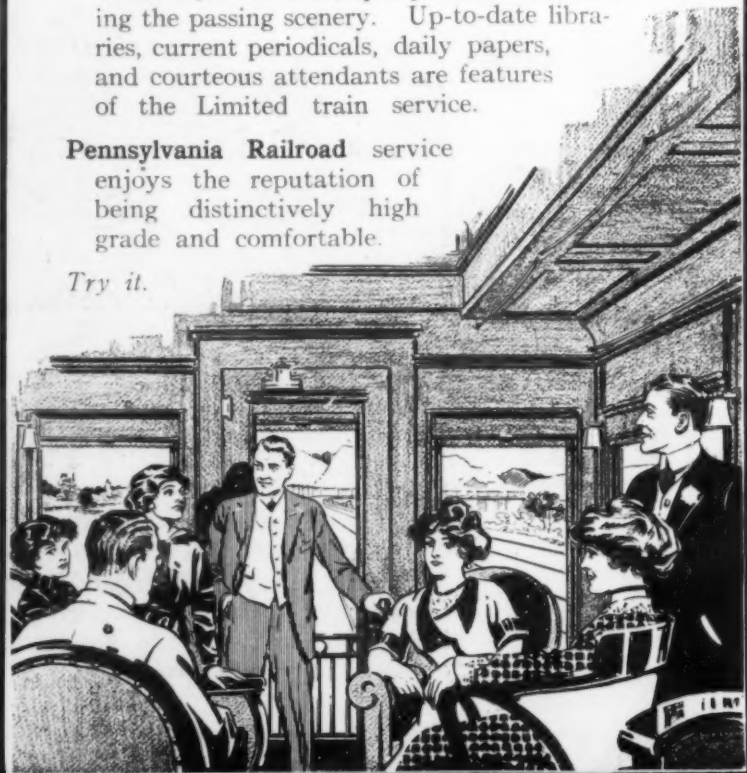
The tracks and trains of the **Pennsylvania Railroad** are built for comfort.

The roadbed is rock-ballasted and evenly graded; and the rails are solid steel. The cars, both Pullmans and coaches, are all-steel, heavy and easy riding. The through express trains have parlor smoking or club cars with moveable easy chairs, and a la carte dining service that is unexcelled. All sleeping cars are the last word in appointments; the coaches are cheerful, commodious and restful.

Limited trains, like the **Broadway Limited** between New York and Chicago, the **24-Hour St. Louis, The Pennsylvania Limited, Congressional Limited, and Chicago Limited** have Pullman observation cars on the rear with moveable armchairs and large windows, as well as an open platform, for viewing the passing scenery. Up-to-date libraries, current periodicals, daily papers, and courteous attendants are features of the Limited train service.

Pennsylvania Railroad service enjoys the reputation of being distinctively high grade and comfortable.

Try it.



THIS MAN MADE \$1500.00 IN ONE MONTH WITH THIS MACHINE



This is a recent picture of the man who made \$1500 in one month with a Long's Crispette machine, in a store window. After he got this machine he only had \$10 left, but he sailed in and made good.

Make Your Fortune in 5 Cent Pieces

Think of the fortunes made in 5 cent pieces—street cars, moving picture shows, 5 & 10c stores, etc. It's the way to make money. Everybody will spend a nickel. Everybody likes crispettes—children—parents—old folks. One sale always means two—two means four, so it goes. It's a great business. I found it so—so should you.

Send for my Free Book "How to Make Money in the Crispette Business."

36 pages illustrated—complete information and story of how I built my business. Read it and then come to Springfield.

W. Z. LONG, 731 High St., Springfield, Ohio.

HAVE YOU SOMETHING TO SELL OR EXCHANGE?

Leslie's Classified Column offers its readers an exceptional opportunity to secure big results from small investments. We will prepare your advertisement if you will give us the facts, and put your advertisement in more than 400,000 copies—all for \$1.75 a line. Full information furnished on receipt of postal. Address Classified Advertising Dept., Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONG'S Personal Message to YOU.

Yes, sir, right straight from me to you—just as if I were talking personally to you. This is my message. My popcorn crispette machine built a big store for me—a big confectionery business, right here in Springfield, on High Street. I have started a lot of other men in business. I want to start YOU. Just let a small store or a cozy nook where the rent isn't high, where people pass by and you're ready for business. The nickels will drop in almost like rain. Then later this summer you can make a lot of money at Fairs, Parks, Resorts, Carnivals, Circuses, Picnics, Conventions, on street corners, in small stands, moving picture lobbies, etc. Five machines at Coney Island, three at Atlantic City. Thousands of resorts—haven't any. Crispettes are a new, delightful, crisp, popcorn confection. Sell for a nickel a package. Almost Four Cents Profit in Each Sale.

This Machine has made me and others wealthy. It will do the same for you.



An Earnest Plea for Efficiency in Religion.

(Continued from page 280.)

is a poor one, but I shall work ahead and keep my conscience clean and just do the best that I can.

A call for efficiency in religion is a call for efficiency in the most substantial reality in this world. It is a call for efficiency in that reality which means more than anything else as a moral power among men. Take the great religions of the world: Brahmanism, represented by Brahma, the supreme creator, the first of the Hindu triad; Buddhism, represented by Buddha, meaning the perfectly enlightened one, and originating in northern Hindustan and as a reformation of Brahmanism; Confucianism, named in honor of Confucius, the noted Chinese philosopher, the ethical and political law that has so largely dominated China; Mohammedanism founded by Mohammed, a system of faith and morals taught by Moslems, a religion by the sword; Parseeism, established by a people who fled from Persia to India, to escape the persecutions of Mohammedanism, and whose tribal characteristic required the dead to be exposed upon structures called towers of silence in order that they might be dissipated without polluting the ground. Look at any of these religions, either from an anthropological or a philosophical standpoint. The best commentary on them as a moral and civilizing power is the kind of civilizations we find where they, unmolested, have developed themselves respectively in their sway over men. They cannot compare in moral power with the Christian religion. It is therefore worth while to think of efficiency in a religion which yields so much moral power among men.

The Master himself said: "If ye love me, keep my commandments." He had reinforced the moral meaning and value of the Ten Commandments and had declared that the real secret of keeping those great moral mandates was love; loving God with all our strength and our neighbor as ourselves. This love may operate in every relation and department of life—in every calling in life. To the religion of Jesus, shot through with morality and highest ethical ideals, men and women of every walk in life may profitably turn.

An Appeal from the Quakers.

THE Society of Friends seldom have anything to say on the trend of the times, but when they do they deserve a hearing. The Friends of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland have issued an appeal to the press in which, while granting the splendid service the newspapers have rendered in the struggle for civic honesty in recent years, the presence of certain evil influences upon the press is pointed out. "Lack of care in matters of social wickedness," say the Friends in their appeal, "is perhaps the greatest weakness of our American press." They then show how the unsavory details of crime and scandal, business and domestic evil, read with avidity by the young, exercise an exceedingly harmful influence through the power of misdirected suggestions.

This is not only sound psychology, but fits the actual facts in the case. No one has estimated how many of the suicides, divorces and scandals of various sorts are due to the powerful suggestion excited through these things as depicted on the pages of yellow journals, but unquestionably the percentage is large. "Nor does it avail," say the Friends, "that the editorial condemns the crime which is so vividly portrayed on another page."

The masses who devour the front page with its red headlines and imaginative sketches of crime in all its detail, do not read the editorial page. A paper stands not only for what it says on its editorial page, but for the discrimination, or lack of it, shown in printing the news on all of its pages. The newspaper cannot neglect its moral responsibility toward all of its readers, and conversely, the people should be educated to a higher standard of demand or expectation in regard to the press. Newspaper reform will be brought about only as editors and publishers on the one hand, and the public on the other, work toward a common center of higher ideals.

Shall Unions Incorporate?

THE Supreme Court has at last confirmed the decree in the famous Danbury Hatters' case, by which the members of the local hatters' unions of Danbury, Bethel and No walk, Conn., will be compelled to pay the damages and costs, amounting in all to

about \$240,000. The decision evokes a sharp criticism of the United Hatters of North America by the *Journal*, official organ of the Knights of Labor, for their failure to incorporate. As it is, the homes, bank accounts and other property of the defendant hatters may be levied upon to satisfy the judgment. While it is likely that all the members of the United Hatters' Union, or possibly of the American Federation of Labor, may be assessed to pay the damages, this, the *Journal* points out, does not lift the burden from labor, while all of this might have been avoided if the union had been incorporated.

"The history of this hatters' case," says the *Journal*, "emphasizes the folly of the method which has been pursued for years by so many labor organizations in this country. Labor organizations cannot expect to hold employing corporations liable for damages in any cases which they may bring against such employers unless such labor unions are willing to stand upon a square, businesslike form of organization—that is, to become incorporated themselves." This is good reasoning.

Incorporation of the labor unions would place them in the matter of contract-making and all other legal responsibilities on exactly the same platform with capital. Certainly this would add to the public's respect for the unions as responsible organizations. But incorporation would bring the unions directly within the province of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Heretofore, organized labor has looked upon this statute as a very fine and beneficent piece of legislation for capital, but hasn't shown any great desire to have the law applied to its own acts. The proposed new anti-trust law urged by Gov. Wilson in New Jersey seems, however, to make both individuals and corporations liable for any effort to fix prices or restrain trade.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

THE long established old-line insurance companies, while they are conducted on strict business principles, are extremely considerate of their policy holders. They are so well fortified with funds that should it prove inconvenient for a policy holder to pay the full premium at the stated time, an agreement for an extension on at least part of the amount may usually be made by the giving of a note bearing interest. Many an insured person has by this plan kept his policy alive until he could turn around financially. But even if the policy must be cancelled for lack of ability to pay the premium, it always has a surrender value in cash or paid-up insurance, so that the money paid in premiums is not all lost. The assessment companies, on the other hand, are necessarily strict and peremptory with their members. These organizations rarely have even a small reserve fund, and they need prompt payment of assessments to keep their business going. Hence it is that the constitution of a typical company of this class declares that failure to pay the premium on a designated day works the forfeiture of the policy, without any chance for making good the premium arrears. In such a case the policy holder loses all that he has paid in. These facts constitute another strong argument against assessment insurance.

H. Granite City, Ill.: It is difficult to give the relative standing of fraternal orders. Many of them are on a par. I have known some that appeared at the time to be strong but that revealed great weakness within a year or two thereafter. Ten years is a long time in an assessment association. The fundamental fact remains that while assessment insurance is cheaper at the beginning it is dearer in the end than old-line insurance. If you should take the ten years' assessments and put the money in a straight-life policy and at the end of ten years abandon the latter, you would still have something to show for your payments, while the assessments policy if lapsed would yield you nothing.

Accident and Health, Rochester, N. Y.: A prudent man ought always to protect himself and his family from possibilities of a loss of income by reason of accident or sickness. It costs a very small amount to secure an income of from \$10 to \$50 a week against loss by accident or illness. A medical examination is not required. One of the most popular policies of this kind is issued by the Aetna Life Insurance Co., Drawer 1341, Hartford, Conn. If you are under 60 years of age and in good health, write to the above address, giving your name, business address and occupation, and ask for particulars of the low cost health and accident policy. The promptness with which this company has paid its losses for so many years justifies its high standing.

Hermit

The Bond Business.

IN this day when so many are seeking careful investments of sums large and small, special interest is felt in "The Work of the Bond House," by Lawrence Chamberlain, which treats of the bond business from the inside. It is one of the best books of the kind we have seen. New York, A. W. Ferrin. Price, \$1.35 net.

A Moral Victory in Mexico.

FRANCIS P. SAVINEN.

THE overthrow of Madero has been a moral victory for the people of Mexico, the revolution just accomplished having been based on ethics. Criticism from the standpoint of law and order may fall upon the Mexicans, but it cannot discount their triumph. While struggling for power Madero won popular support by making promises of reform. Once in power he entered upon a wrong course. He erred in making the people of Mexico, through their government, re-imburse him for money spent in overthrowing Diaz. If a president of the United States should take funds out of the national treasury to repay himself for the expenses of his election he would be doing what Madero did. Whether his conduct was due to family influences and false reasoning or not, the delinquency of Madero showed a moral or intellectual defect. The Mexican people condemned him on this ground and, having condemned him, they sustained a long and costly conflict to remove him from power.

New political combinations place three leaders in line for the presidency. The most conspicuous is Felix Diaz. He has been trained on police lines. His rule would be based on military domination supported by a formidable secret service. Opposition to him would be enduring. Groups controlled by Emiliano Zapata and Jesus Flores Magon would continue to resist him. Zapata is a prospective president. He is an able military operator and is extremely popular. Unless he should re-arrange his political program his rise to power would bring about foreign intervention. The Diaz group oppose him to the utmost. Other opposition is slight. Jesus Flores Magon, the third leader, is a lawyer, business man and diplomat. The Diaz faction is irreconcilably inimical to him. Zapata's partisans are also opposed, but not bitterly.

The Mexican people do not require the rule of any one man. What they need is education. As a mass, they are best described as "good wood." They take a polish readily. A little education brings forth in them all the gloss of human kindness. Their hospitality and charity know no limits. They treat strangers with just consideration, as demonstrated during the recent rebellion.

The revolution in Mexico should increase the confidence of the people of the United States in their neighbors on the other side of the Rio Grande. It showed that Mexicans know how to deal conscientiously with foreigners. Some trait in their character restrains them, as masses, from venting their fury on individuals, especially aliens. It is probably their sense of fair play. Lynchings do not appeal to them. They are different from the iron-handed rulers who are deemed necessary to guide them. Outrages on individuals in Mexico are usually perpetrated by the one-man power; seldom, if ever, by the people. This proves that the people are better than their rulers. Henceforth, instead of prescribing a one-man power, the United States might voice its policy toward Mexico in these terms: "Let the people rule."

Clothes Will Not Be Cheaper.

THE popular ill-will toward schedule K rests not upon any accurate knowledge of conditions in the wool and woolen goods industry, but upon the delusion that all that is needed to secure cheap clothing is to revise the schedule downward. The impression is that the more schedule K is revised the cheaper clothes will be. Nearly all the witnesses who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington gave testimony just the opposite to this. Have the people forgotten about the cheaper shoes that were to follow upon placing leather on the free list, or did that lesson ever sink in at all? Leather is free, but shoes, owing to the largely increased demands for leather, are higher than before.

Joseph Holmes, a woolen expert of New York, testifying before the Ways and Means Committee, contended that clothing would be no cheaper if the duty on cloth were removed, since the cost of the goods entering into a garment is but a small part of its selling price. Mr. Holmes said that a suit or overcoat containing \$3 worth of cloth sold at wholesale from \$8 to \$9 and retailed at from \$12 to \$18. If the price of the goods were cut in half it would not make a very great difference in the retail price of the article. One can buy a suit cheaper in London than in New York, not so much because the cloth itself costs less in London as because the wages paid for tailoring clothes are so much less there than in New York.

O. M. Stafford, President of the Cleveland Worsted Mills Co., of Cleveland, O.,

proved an interesting witness before the Committee. Mr. Stafford testified that it would be possible to cut perhaps 20 per cent. of the present rates without affecting the industry, but that it would be a distinct menace to bring the reduction down below the difference in cost of production here and abroad. The witness said there were only two ways in which Congress could possibly reduce the price of manufactured clothes. It could remove the entire duty on raw wool, which would be disastrous to the best interests of the country, or it might cut down the rates on clothes so that the lower and medium grades might be imported. "Should the latter be done," said Mr. Stafford, "one of two things would inevitably result: either the mills must close down, or the wages of employees must be reduced to a point to enable the manufacturer to compete with the wages of England, Germany and France."

Mr. Stafford was emphatic, likewise, in denying that the woolen industry was trust controlled. The competition he declares is of the keenest and most cold-blooded sort. In the 35 years in which he has been in the business he says there has not been the slightest vestige of a hint of a combination to control or affect prices, nor the remotest suspicion of a gentleman's agreement or anything else looking toward regulation of price. To support his statement, Mr. Stafford urged the Ways and Means Committee to employ expert accountants to examine his business in every detail and in all its ramifications, an offer as fair as could be made, but one which was not accepted. The excuse given was that other firms had made the same proposition and that if one was examined all would have to be, and the Committee had not time for that.

There is always time to get at the facts in a vital issue such as this is.

Higher Standard of Living.

SLOWLY but surely, in the interest of a lower cost of living and on the grounds of its wholesomeness oleomargarine is making its way into popular favor. In the first eleven months of 1912 there were manufactured in the United States 125 million pounds of oleomargarine. In spite of restrictive legislation, this is a big output. With these restrictions removed, the output would increase tremendously, and would by that much relieve the high cost of living. With this end in view the so-called Lever bill is now pending in Congress, and according to the oleomargarine people, is opposed only by the dairy interests.

If oleomargarine lacked purity or wholesomeness or nutritive qualities there would be justification for opposition to its wider use. But having all these qualities equally with butter, and cheapness beside, its wider introduction should be encouraged instead of obstructed.

In his report to the President, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh states that the proposed legislation would add \$2,000,000 to the country's revenues and that a "wholesome and cheap article of food would be within reach of the people of moderate means at honest prices." If Congress considers the welfare of the people as a whole the proposed legislation will pass.

Declining Picture Prices.

IT is cheering to know that some things are cheaper than they have been. Though not a part of the food supply nor even to be classed among the necessities, pictures are not bringing the big prices they once did. Some sales of private collections of paintings in London show a great decline in price over a few years ago. We note a few specimens. Corot's "Haycart" which brought \$3,900 ten years ago, sold for \$1,500; Daubigny's "River Scene" declined from \$1,500 to \$225; Diaz's "In Fontainebleau Forest" from \$4,300 to \$625, and his "Turkish Children" from \$1,800 to \$130; Dupre's "Storm on the Coast" from \$1,700 to \$225; Meissonier's "Artist Riding at Neuilly" from \$4,100 to \$750; and J. F. Millet's "Portrait of the Artist's Wife" from \$3,750 to \$650. A picture is worth whatever an eager purchaser is willing to pay for an artist's name.

Recent Deaths of Noted Men.

DR. BENJAMIN ELI SMITH, Editor of the Century Dictionary and its allied publications and a distinguished translator and authority on foreign and ancient languages, died on February 25, at New Rochelle, N. Y., in his 56th year.

HORATIO, third EARL NELSON, termed "Father" of the House of Lords, died in London on February 25, in his 90th year. Earl Nelson was a grand-nephew of the illustrious Admiral Nelson.

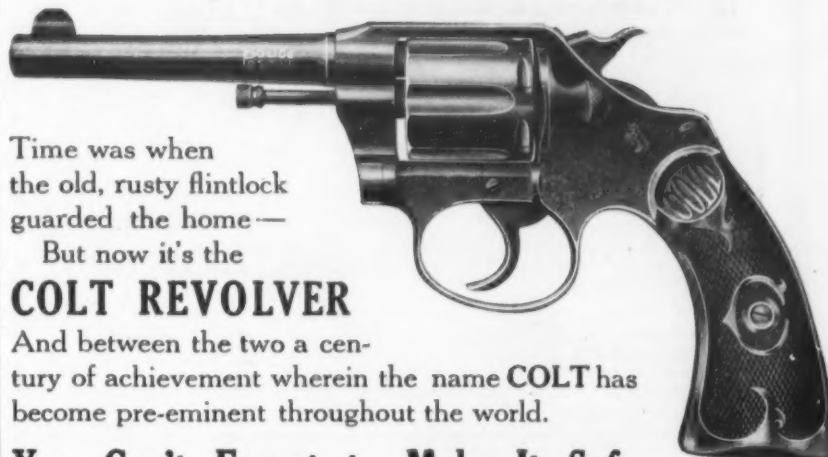
LIEUT. FRANCIS L. HARRIS, last survivor of the Hayes Arctic Expedition of 1860, died at Roxbury, Mass., on February 25, aged 89. He served throughout the Civil War.

DR. PHILIP HANSON HISS, Jr., professor of bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University and one of the most prominent authorities in his work, died in New York City on February 27th, aged 45.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



For HOME PROTECTION



Time was when the old, rusty flintlock guarded the home—

But now it's the COLT REVOLVER

And between the two a century of achievement wherein the name COLT has become pre-eminent throughout the world.

You Can't Forget to Make It Safe

Accidental discharge absolutely prevented by the "Positive Lock" found only in the COLT.

Catalog No. 17 explains this safety feature.



COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO. Hartford, Conn.

"In Detroit—Real Estate PAYS"

Not alone because of the automobile business, but because of a wide range of manufacturing industries and general business prosperity, Detroit is fast overflowing her boundaries. Already a dozen towns of 3,000 to 10,000 population have sprung up on her borders, affording homes for the thousands of business people and industrial workers who cannot find houses within the city proper.

PACKARD PARK

The New Industrial Home-site

is the new sub-division only ten minutes by street car from the immense Packard Automobile plant (employing 6,400 men) and a dozen other big factories. It is bound to grow and increase in value just as have the other Detroit suburbs.

Shade trees, fruit trees and sidewalks on every lot, building restrictions, etc., etc., make this property a logical, safe and profitable investment because of its location in the path of a growth already well defined.

You can Invest \$10 or more at the present prices, the balance being payable in small monthly installments, or there is a liberal discount for cash. Prices from \$200 to \$450 and all taxes paid until 1915. For large and small investors alike, PACKARD PARK offers a splendid opportunity. Don't neglect this but write today for Map of Detroit and our beautiful book on Detroit Real Estate.

BURTON, WEISS & CO.,

(Members of Detroit Real Estate Board and of Nat'l Assn.), 602 WHITNEY BLDG., DETROIT, MICH.

VIM MOTORS

1, 2, 3 and 4 CYLINDER

The boat builders' "stand-by" the boat owners' pride, Strong, simple—absolutely dependable. Parts easily accessible. Built to last a life time. Heavy cast brass fittings and equipment.

VIM MOTOR COMPANY

2-CYCLE 5 to 55 H. P.

With the Vim, motor boating is an exhilarating, fascinating, healthful sport. The experienced boatman always picks the Vim. Thousands now in use, 5 or 9 years old. Read 27 reasons why in "Boating Facts"—our new catalog.

1203 Water St., Sandusky, Ohio

AGENTS! Sells Like Lightning
Prof. Beery's Wonderful
Double-Action Bit

Horse owners buy on sight. Wonderful New Riding Bit, invented by Jesse Beery, King of Horse Trainers. Gives absolute control. Simple, powerful, humane. Big profits. Circulars Free. Write. Prof. Jesse Beery, Box 207, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

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Our Hand Book on Patents, Trade Marks, etc., sent free. Patents procured through Munn & Co., receive free notice in the Scientific American.
MUNN & CO., 360 Broadway, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICE: 625 F Street, Washington, D. C.

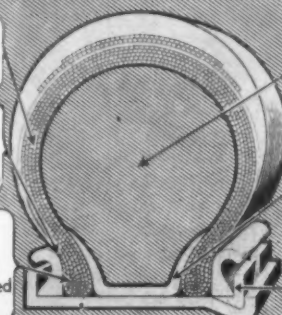
The Genuine DUNLOP Straight-Side Tire is destined to become the universal tire

6 Distinctive Points of Superiority

1st The most flexible tire on the market

2nd Absolutely guaranteed not to rim-cut during the life of the tire

3rd Held immovably to the rim by seven strands of imported piano wire



4th No tire has ever been built with a larger average air capacity than this Dunlop

5th Tube-pinching is made impossible by this special protecting flap

6th Fits any Quick Detachable Rim

For ten years we have been making and selling this remarkable tire in practically the same form it now appears.

Notwithstanding the fact that it has never been advertised, our Dunlop sales during this time have shown a constant growth. Last year alone, this increase amounted to over 600%—an increase, mark you, that has never been forced, but has been due solely to the merits of the tire.

Tire experts have long foreseen that the day would come when the Genuine Dunlop would be universally recognized as the ideal type of motor car tire. Present sales indicate that this time has arrived.

The Dunlop Tire possesses every point of advantage to be found in any other tire ever used and in addition has exclusive advantages to be found in no other tire.

In ease of application, in protection against rim cutting, in strength and durability—the Dunlop is in a class by itself among tires.

As one prominent manufacturer put it, "The more you familiarize yourself with other tires, the more you will appreciate the Dunlop."

But remember, the Genuine Dunlop straight side Tire is made only by the

Note: As always the guarantee of the United States Tire Company attaches to its tires when filled with air at the recommended pressure only.

United States Tire Company

Makers of the famous "Hobby" and "Chain" tread tires made in three styles, including the Dunlop.



Hughie Hughes

A. L. Westgard

Mort Roberts

Friction

in the wrong place does two things well—wears out your automobile and uses up power.

DIXON'S FLAKE GRAPHITE reduces friction and wear by forming a veneer-like coating of graphite on the bearing surfaces, preventing metal-to-metal contact. DIXON'S FLAKE GRAPHITE is an ingredient of

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

(For Transmissions and Differentials)

Well-known automobile men use and recommend Dixon's Greases.

Send name and model of car for free booklet, "Lubricating the Motor," No. 255.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
Established in 1827
JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY



Be An Artist

Make Money Drawing Comic Pictures. Let the world's famous cartoonist, Eugene Zimmerman, spill a few ideas into your head. Get the Zim Book—it's chuck full of valuable suggestions. Price \$1.00, post-paid. Bound in 3-4 Morocco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money back if book returned within 10 days. Address

ZIM BOOK
Room No. 1149
Brunswick Bldg. New York

Books Worth While.

SALLY CASTLETON, SOUTHERNER, by Crittenden Marriot (Lippincott, New York, \$1.25 net). A story of the Civil War, woven around a Union spy and a daughter of the Confederacy.

THE SOUL OF A TENOR, by W. J. Henderson (Henry Holt & Co., New York, \$1.35 net). A charming, simple and very human romance of the musical world. His musical comments are interesting and clever.

VALSERINE AND OTHER STORIES by Marguerite Ardonx (George H. Doran & Co., New York, \$1.20 net). A clever revelation of various feminine French types.

THE TREVOR CASE, by Natalie Sumner Lincoln (D. Appleton & Co., New York, \$1.30 net). A murder mystery that thrills from cover to cover.

LANCHESTER OF BRASENOSE, by Ronald McDonald (John Lane Co., New York, \$1.30 net). A love story woven through plots of intrigue and amateur detective work.

THE HEATHER MOON, by C. N. & A. M. Williamson (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, \$1.35 net). A charming story of the adventures of a Scottish lass in Scotland and London told in the easy natural style that marks the works of these authors.

POOR DEAR MARGARET KIRBY AND OTHER STORIES, by Kathleen Norris (Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.30 net). A delightfully readable and winsome collection of stories full of human interest.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL, by Mary Roberts Rinehardt (Bobbs-Merrill, New York, \$1.30 net). The humorous tale of a girl saving a legacy for a weak and mild, though amiable young man.

HOW TO INVEST MONEY WISELY, by John Moody (John Moody, 35 Nassau St., New York City, Price \$2.00). Discusses the proper methods of investing money in standard securities. The plan of the book is based on the idea of diversified investing. Among the subjects discussed are selection of investments, plans for investment of moderate sums, railroad and industrial stocks as investments, etc.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE FROM WITHIN, by W. C. Van Antwerp (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, Price \$1.50). A book which justifies the existence and methods of stock exchanges. Among the topics considered are uses and abuses of speculation, panics, legislative attempts to suppress speculation, suggestions for beginners, etc.

Is It Worth It?

IS it worth the price? The Weil resolution asking that the Public Service Commission furnish the Assembly of New York with a "complete inventory and appraisal" of the property of the New York Telephone Co. in New York State would call for a special appropriation of \$270,000 to do the work in a year's time, or require the Commission as now constituted twenty-eight years to do it.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

War's Fury in Mexico's Capital

Additional photos taken exclusively for Leslie's Weekly by its special photographer, Henry L. Wills, during the ten days' fight in the City of Mexico, which ended in the downfall and death of President Madero.



BALDERAS STREET AFTER THE STORM OF SHOT AND SHELL. Structures which show many evidences of having been targets for the artillerists and riflemen in the fierce fray.



FEDERAL TROOPS RESTING DURING A LULL IN THE FIRING. The protracted fight was intermittent. It was usually suspended at night and there was an occasional "recess" in the daytime.



TREE IN THE "ALAMEDA GARDENS" FELLED BY A SHELL. Projectiles from modern big guns are so large and driven with such force that they easily shatter and mow down trees of good size.



WRECKAGE OF BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES, WANTONLY DESTROYED. Hundreds of dwellings were riddled and ruined by large projectiles from the artillery on both sides. Many persons were killed and wounded in these buildings.

No-Rim-Cut Tires — 10% Oversize

Two Million

Have Now Told Their Story

Eleven months ago—after 12 years of tire making—we announced that one million Goodyear tires had gone out to tell their story.

Now note what their story did.

In less than one year that number has doubled. *Two* millions have gone into use.

And the evidence is that those two millions will sell two million more this year.

Here's an Unbiased Verdict

Our claims are biased when we say that Goodyear tires are best.

So are others' claims.

But a million Goodyear tires, within one year, sold a million more.

They brought a demand so sudden and vast that we fell 400,000 tires short of supplying it.

The tires did that, remember. Did it by mileage records. Did it by saving rim-cutting. Did it by their oversize.

There is a verdict entirely unbiased—a verdict concurred in by hundreds of thousands who have actually used these tires.

These Men Haven't Fooled Themselves

In these days of odometers, as you know, men are not fooled on tires.

The tire that *outsells* excels. There can be no question about it.

Then note these facts:

Today's demand for Goodyear tires is *seven times* larger than two years ago.

Our sales for 12 months past far exceeded our previous 12 years put together.

Can you think that these tires have so raced into favor without giving what other tires don't?

890,680 on New Cars

Here is a fact which is still more convincing.

Our contracts with car makers for the 1913 season call for 890,680 tires. That's enough to equip 222,670 cars. Thus a very large percentage of the new cars this year will go out with Goodyear equipment.

Consider how these car makers come to know tires. Consider what they have at stake.

Those are our salesmen—those two million tires, marking their mileage on countless odometers.

They form the sole reason why Goodyear tires now far outsell all others.

"We make the best tire" is a common cry, and very soon forgotten.

But men don't forget big mileage figures, or tire bills that we cut in two.

The leading makers, in every way, are trying to cut down upkeep. The facts above show what tires help most, in their shrewd estimation.

The Four Main Economies

These four reasons, in their order, have brought men to Goodyear tires.

First, the fact that No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent oversize. That extra air capacity, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Second, No-Rim-Cut tires have ended rim-cutting forever. And we control by patents the means that solved this problem in a satisfactory way.

Statistics show that rim-cutting ruins about 23 per cent of the old-type tires.

Third comes Goodyear quality. We attained it by testing out 240 formulas and fabrics. By wearing out tires under metered mileage, for years and years, to prove which served the best.

Fourth, the Goodyear Non-Skid tread. A double-thick tread, immensely enduring. A tread with a bulldog grip. And a tread that distributes the strain exactly as with smooth-tread tires.

In these four ways we have saved motor car owners a great many million dollars.

Make Your Tests

Now we ask you to make your tests. Make comparisons with others.

Try other tires with them, if you wish. Keep accurate track of the mileage. Keep a record of tire upkeep.

If any other tire serves you one whit better, we have nothing more to say.

But if No-Rim-Cut tires prove the most economical, we do say that you should use them.

The evidence is that these tires excel others, and in a sensational way. If they do, you should find it out.

Write for the Goodyear Tire Book—14th-year edition. It tells all known ways to economize on tires.

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

Velvet

THE
"SMOOTHEST"
TOBACCO



"Nope—not going out to-night:
—too comfortable"

"I've just settled down in my big easy chair
for an evening at home with my favorite
book and pipe—and a big fresh tin of Velvet."
"No, thank you—not to-night!"

10¢ TINS

Handy 5¢ bags
One pound glass humidor jars



Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.